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## LITERATURE

*Bacchylides: the Poems and Fragments.*  
Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and  
Prose Translation, by Sir Richard C.  
Jebb. (Cambridge, University Press.)

THIS edition, long expected and now sadly welcome, crowns the series of publications relating to works of Greek literature recovered from Egyptian papyri during the last fifteen years. Three works of first-rate importance for Greek literary history have been thus gained during this period: Aristotle's 'Constitution of Athens,' the Mimes of Herondas, and the poems of Bacchylides. In each case the course of development has been curiously similar. In each case the papyrus has been acquired by the British Museum, and the *editio princeps* has emanated thence; in each case the bulk of the subsequent criticism, which has brought the text of the new author to an approximately settled state, has proceeded from Germany; and in each case what may be called the full-dress edition, with its apparatus of introductions, critical notes, and commentary, has been the work of England. It is noteworthy, moreover, that in each case this full-dress edition has been produced by a Cambridge scholar. Oxford has had a predominant share in the discovery and first publication of Greek papyri; but when they have once been published, the resident scholars of that university have apparently washed their hands of them, and taken no part in the subsequent labours connected with them. For the standard commentary on the 'Constitution of Athens' we have to look to

Dr. Sandys (though with regard to textual matters the last word at present is with Mr. Kenyon's Berlin Academy edition); for that on Herondas to Mr. Nairn; while that on Bacchylides has now been most worthily supplied by the late Greek professor at Cambridge.

All scholars who are acquainted with Jebb's monumental Sophocles (and what scholar is not acquainted with it?) will know what to expect from his edition of Bacchylides. They will be prepared for the full introduction (in this case occupying 240 pages), in which is to be found all that is to be said about the poet's life and literary characteristics, the manuscript in which his poems are preserved, and the contents and character of the poems; for a carefully edited Greek text and critical notes, in which account is taken of all that has been written on the subject at home and abroad; for a translation into correct and graceful English; and for an elaborate explanatory commentary, overflowing (in the case of the more difficult passages) into appendices. All this they will look for and will find. We have not a little sympathy with those who hold that commentaries nowadays are overdone, and that an author can be read with more pleasure and profit if explanatory notes are reduced to a minimum; but if we are to have commentaries which aim at noticing every point that can be noticed in connexion with an author, such work can hardly be done more thoroughly and sympathetically than it has been here.

The extant poems of Bacchylides reach a total of about 1,300 short lines; and in a volume of 524 pages these may seem to be somewhat overlaid by commentary. None the less it would be a mistake to suppose that Jebb is ever either discursive or irrelevant. The introductions and notes are strictly to the point, except, perhaps, for a slight tendency to repeat in the commentary what has been said in the critical notes; but if every point suggested by the poems is to be touched upon—doubtful readings, dialect, style, metre, myths, archæology, parallel passages, and the rest—and if due attention is to be paid to the various opinions expressed by other scholars, the resulting volume cannot but be of considerable size. And there is at any rate this to be said for it: that there is no subject bearing upon the criticism of Bacchylides which the student will not find duly treated in these pages. They form, in fact, a standard edition of the poems which is likely to hold that position for many years to come.

It is late in the day to be speaking of Jebb's merits as an interpreter of classical Greek literature; were they not (with other qualities) recognized and registered in the select circle of the Order of Merit? It is true that the simplicity of Bacchylides makes no such demand on the delicate skill of the interpreter as the subtlety of Sophocles, and that there are few passages of which the text is intact where the meaning remains seriously doubtful. On the other hand, the mutilated condition

of the papyrus makes frequent demands on an editor's sense of style and language, and this is a department of scholarship in which Jebb was admittedly a master. He is careful to say that, where the text is lost or greatly mutilated, any supplement that is suggested is offered only as an illustration of the sense to which the evidence of the context points, not as a restoration of the text for which full confidence can be claimed. It is, indeed, hopeless to expect a modern scholar to divine precisely the words which an ancient poet would have used, unless the circumstances limit the field of conjecture very narrowly; but several passages could be indicated in which Jebb has at least written verses which Bacchylides might, we think, have been glad to sign. We are inclined to select the eighth ode (that to Automedes) as a particularly favourable specimen of the editor's reconstructive skill.

It is obviously impossible to notice here all the points of interest suggested by Bacchylides and his editor; but a few matters of detail may be noted. In the bibliography the volume of MM. d'Eichthal and Reinach might be included among the editions of selections as well as among the translations, and the beautiful illustrations with which it is adorned deserve especial mention; in particular, the reproductions of Greek vases illustrating the two Theseus odes might be referred to along with those published by Mr. A. H. Smith in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*. A large number of conjectural supplements are not assigned to any author in the *apparatus criticus*. Presumably they are due to the first editor, and it would, of course, be superfluous to record this fact in the case of all the more obvious restorations; but a general statement as to the practice adopted, either in the preface or at the beginning of the *apparatus*, would have removed all doubt. We venture to question the rendering of i. 37-40, "those gifts which Apollo bestowed on Pantheides in respect to the healer's art and the kindly honouring of strangers." The idea that hospitality is a grace bestowed by the gods seems alien to the spirit of Bacchylides, if not to that of Greek poetry in general, and we should prefer to translate "on account of his works of healing and his kindly hospitality." In i. 65 does not εὐμαρεῖν represent "ease" rather than "opulence"? Mortals find no satisfaction in mere easy comfort, but crave always for something just beyond. It is the spirit of Wendell Holmes's poem:—

I only ask that Heaven may send  
A little more than I can spend.

At v. 67 it is noteworthy that Jebb has abandoned his proposal to read ἀργαστάς, as epithet of ἀνεμος, in place of ἀργηστάς: the latter is certainly the more picturesque word ("the gleaming headlands of Ida"). At v. 164 Jebb definitely rejects the rendering "one should speak that which is likely to have effect," for χρὴ κείνο λέγειν ὅ τι καὶ μέλλει τελεῖν, in favour of "a man should speak of that which he can hope to accomplish." He accepts Blass's amalgamation of odes vii. and viii. (as

numbered in the *editio princeps*) as a single ode, and thenceforward gives a double numbering of the odes. If this is generally adopted by scholars, it would be better definitely to drop the original numbering henceforth, so as to avoid the cumbrousness of the double numeration. At ix. 42 he makes out an excellent case for Blass's ingenious emendation of *παῖσι* (= *κρήσει*, a word vouched for by Hesychius) for the MS. *παῖσι*. At x. 119-20 (one of the most difficult passages in the poems) he now believes *πρόγονοι* or *προγόνων* to be metrically impossible, and proposes *πρὸ νοσὶ ἐσταμένων*. Apart from the metrical difficulty, it may be questioned whether such a genitive absolute is in the manner of Bacchylides. At xv. 1 it is difficult to find a supplement which gives a sufficient number of feet without an excessive number of letters; but Jebb's reading, *Πυθίων* [*ἐπ' εἰμ'*], *ἐπεὶ*, is open to objection on the score of euphony. The book is admirably printed throughout, and we have noticed only three misprints: *προσεφώνει* for *προσφώνει* in the note on viii. 15, a comma for a full stop at the end of x. 58, and a superfluous iota subscript in *Λαρυιάδῃ*, xiv. 6.

With the appearance of this stately and complete edition ("totus, teres atque rotundus") Bacchylides may fairly be said to have entered into the full citizenship of the noble company of classical poets. Of his position in their ranks there is little that is new to be said. Eight years' study has done little or nothing to alter the impressions left by the *editio princeps*, and indeed embodied in the introduction to that volume. Bacchylides is not one of the masters of Hellenic poetry. In particular, he does not bear comparison with the poet with whom one inevitably compares him, his contemporary and rival, Pindar. He has nothing of the power and majesty of Æschylus, the fire and splendour of Pindar, the subtlety and perfect adjustment of means to ends of Sophocles. He lacks originality in all directions. But on his own lower plane he has merits which a self-conscious and artificial age should be slow to decry. He has simplicity, directness, grace, and picturesqueness of phrase. He is not afraid of telling a straightforward story in a straightforward way; and his choice of epithets (in which he abounds) shows a feeling for colour and for natural scenery.

If we wish to realize the artistic and poetic value of this simplicity and directness, it is instructive to compare Bacchylides with another Greek poet with whom we have recently been able to make acquaintance through the discovery of a papyrus manuscript in Egypt—Timotheus of Miletus. Writing only about half a century after the death of Bacchylides, Timotheus stands at the very antipodes of style. Every phrase is contorted; every word, almost, is metaphorical, and the metaphors are in the worst possible taste. Simplicity and directness are deliberately avoided; every sentence must be unnatural and striking. And the result is a poem which so skilled a scholar and

translator as Wilamowitz finds frankly untranslatable into any modern language, and which can certainly be read with no pleasure. The highest sentiment which it evokes is an amazed amusement, speedily degenerating into disgust, at such verbal gymnastics. Turn back from the 'Persæ' of Timotheus to the two odes which Bacchylides addressed to Hiero, or the two upon the subject of Theseus, and you feel how immeasurable is the superiority of simplicity, even in a somewhat conventional and commonplace mind, over the tricks and contortions of a charlatan. In Timotheus the characteristic Greek excellence, the sense of style and of moderation, is wholly lost; but Bacchylides, with all his limitations, has his heritage in the true Hellenic spirit, which is the imperishable soul of literature.

*The University of Wales and its Constituent Colleges.* By W. Cadwaladr Davies and W. Lewis Jones. (Robinson & Co.)

To most people it may seem all too early to write a history of the University of Wales. Its charter was granted only in 1893, and it was not until two or three years later that the new University got into anything like working order. Its three constituent colleges were, it is true, already in existence; but of these even the pioneer college of Aberystwyth had only just attained its majority, while the other two had not entered on their teens. But if the University itself does not yet call for a history, the movement which culminated in its establishment transcends in historic interest anything else that Wales has experienced since the religious revival of the eighteenth century. The present work is therefore more the history of a movement than of an institution: its subject is scarcely less comprehensive than the history of learning in Wales, of which the University is but "a symbol and a manifestation." This view enhances the importance of the Welsh University as a factor in the national life, and gives it a unique position among modern universities, as being "in a very real sense, the expression of a 'people's will.'" The authors, indeed, claim that "the Welsh University is the embodiment of the genius of a race, and the final expression of a national tradition of learning" which has survived the vicissitudes of centuries. The opening chapters are therefore fittingly devoted to a rapid survey of the course of this development from early British times to the Victorian period. The conspicuous landmarks in it are the unrealized projects for founding a Welsh University, associated with the names of Owen Glyndwr, Henry VII., and Richard Baxter respectively; Thomas Gouge's abortive attempt, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, to organize a system of popular education; and the more successful labours of Griffith Jones in establishing "circulating" schools in the following century.

The modern history of the subject virtually begins, however, with the

appointment in 1846 of Commissioners to inquire into the educational condition of the Principality. The fierce controversy which raged round their reports led many to institute a comparison between Wales and other parts of the United Kingdom as to their respective means of instruction; and the fact that Wales had no equivalent to the recently established Queen's Colleges of Ireland, or to the Universities of Scotland—all of them state-aided in some form or other—seems to have suggested to several leading Welshmen, almost simultaneously, the idea of provincial colleges or of a degree-giving University for Wales. Though a scheme for a partial realization of this idea was actually prepared in 1854, the outbreak of the Crimean War and the more pressing needs of primary education prevented for a number of years all further progress in the matter. In 1862 the movement received a fresh stimulus; the idea of a national University began to take hold of the popular imagination; and after ten years of the most persistent propaganda the end of the first stage was reached when, in October, 1872, the University College of Wales was opened at Aberystwyth. Then followed another ten years of heroic effort, during which the Welsh people, by their voluntary contributions, not only maintained the College without assistance from any public fund, but also restored its fabric after a disastrous fire.

The story of these early struggles, which constitute what has been described as "the romance of Welsh education," is full of fascination, and is told in these pages—all too briefly, in our opinion, although with deep sympathy and a restrained enthusiasm. But for the titanic labours of Sir Hugh Owen and the first Principal of the College, the whole movement would probably have collapsed; and the writers justly observe that,

"if it is no exaggeration to say that without Sir Hugh Owen the University College of Wales would never have been established, it is certainly less to say that it would never have reached its twentieth birthday but for Thomas Charles Edwards."

The establishment in 1882-3 of the two younger colleges of Cardiff and Bangor—to which, as ultimately also to Aberystwyth, an annual Government grant was allocated—at last rendered possible the establishment of a national University of a federal type. In connexion with this final stage of the movement, a third name, that of Principal Viriamu Jones, is honourably mentioned. From him came the first call to united action between the colleges, and he more than any one else was responsible for the Welsh conception of the function and organization of their University. It is true that the recent abandonment of the federal principle in the case of the Victoria University has already led a few to question the wisdom of retaining that principle in Wales. Owing to the great distance and the poor railway facilities between the three constituent colleges, the federal system, in its working, is not only costly, but also



involves a "serious drain upon the time and the physical and mental energies of those who are compelled to work it." Nevertheless the prevailing opinion unquestionably is, in the words of Sir Richard Jebb, that "the drawbacks of the federal system are outweighed by the fact that the existing University stands for all Wales, and has the undivided support of Welsh sentiment behind it"; and, as the authors add, "the main disability of the University and of its colleges at the present time arises not so much from the federal system as from their common poverty."

As to this latter question, the position would have been made much clearer if the authors had offered a summarized balance-sheet or a statement as to the chief items of expenditure for any given year. Among other minor omissions in the work is the absence of any reference to the place occupied by athletics at the colleges, and to the social life of the students generally. The college songs deserved mention, especially that of Aberystwyth—"The College by the Sea." And how is it that no reference is made to Sir Lewis Morris's stirring ode in celebration of the King's installation as first Chancellor of the University?

In addition to views of the three colleges, the illustrations include photographs of the King in his robes as Chancellor, of the late Sir Hugh Owen, and of the University seal, which was designed by Burne-Jones. The colleges do not seem to have yet adopted any coats of arms—a strange omission for people who in the past laid great stress on heraldry. Like all the other members of this series, the volume is well printed and has an attractive appearance. It would, in our opinion, make a most suitable prize-book for pupils in the higher forms of the secondary schools of Wales.

## MODERN EDUCATION IN HISTORY AND PRACTICE.

*Pioneers of Modern Education.* By John William Adamson. (Cambridge, University Press.)

*Let Youth but Know.* By Kappa. (Methuen & Co.)

*The Infant School.* By J. Gunn. (Nelson & Sons.)

PROF. ADAMSON directs our attention to the men of the seventeenth century, and gives a lucid and sympathetic account of the thoughts and deeds of these "pioneers," and we must admit that to the efficiency of many of their schemes this century has not yet attained. The renaissance vigour and enthusiasm of the period between 1600 and 1700 was succeeded by the lethargy of a century that, so far as educational progress is concerned, was dull, if not retrograde, so that we now seem obliged to begin over again, feeling but little practical advantage from the preceding age. The period under consideration may from certain standpoints "be regarded as peculiarly

French"; that is to say, the schemes prepared in France, and their realization in practice by French individuals and communities, are more humane—tend more to promote what we suppose Matthew Arnold meant by "sweetness and light"—than the contemporaneous plans and work in our own island and elsewhere.

The views of Milton on education largely dominated the pedagogic thought of the time, but his influence on actual school work made itself felt through the teachings of his "most distinguished pedagogic disciple, Comenius"; and both in Great Britain and Germany there was a puritanical leaven in school reformers which kept them, or tended to keep them, aloof from "worldly folk," and they declined to admit that at any rate one of the great objects of education is to enable men and women to "enjoy leisure nobly"; for, as Prof. Adamson tells us, "Pietism agreed with Comenius that the paganism of Greek and Roman literature made both dangerous instruments of Christian education." This austere opinion was held more or less strongly, sometimes perhaps half unconsciously, by English educational reformers, but it found no place in the French mind, and in France the value of literature and its fitting place in education were ungrudgingly recognized from the first.

Great skill is shown by Prof. Adamson in so displaying the thoughts and suggestions of the great educational philosophers of the century—Milton, Comenius, Montaigne, and others—that readers outside the walls of schools and class-rooms will be interested in them. He also introduces his readers to two successful schoolmasters who were reformers of method and advocates of greater comprehensiveness in school curricula. Bacon and other thinkers, Brinsley, Hoole, Comenius, and the more enlightened schoolmasters urged the expediency of widening the curriculum by the inclusion "of the mother tongue at least among living languages, of mathematics, of natural science, of geography, and similar branches of knowledge." These reforms were greatly hastened by the advocacy of Montaigne and other distinguished Frenchmen; and to them is largely due the establishment of "courtly academies," where the training was specially adapted to the needs of courtiers, men of affairs, and men of action rather than of pure scholars, logicians, and grammarians. Similar institutions were introduced into Germany under the patronage of the Protestant Courts there, and one or two were planted in England. "Courtly education and scholastic education therefore fell apart," at any rate for a time, "the collocation of scholar and gentleman being a later and an English conception." While the Académie Royale and kindred foundations and the Ritterakademien were training sons of nobles and wealthy gentlemen, two remarkable sets of schools were instituted in France and Germany respectively, the one by St. Jean Baptiste de

la Salle, founder of the Institute of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, the other by A. H. Francke, Professor of Divinity at Halle. Both are living institutions to-day, but with diminished energy: the Halle institutions have been absorbed into the national system of Prussia, and the activity of the Brothers of the Christian Schools has been restricted by recent legislation.

The general conclusions of the author's historical studies are pleasantly summarized in a very readable final chapter; and the last paragraph encourages us to hope "that the struggle of Classics v. Science is drawing to a close"—a hope that would be speedily realized if educational authorities and legislators were actuated by the wise and tolerant philosophy of Montaigne; but are they?

The practical use of present education is considered by Kappa, who is clearly not a schoolmaster by profession. He tells us that when he determined to write on education he was confronted by the question, "Shall I read, and then write? or write, and then read? Happily for his readers, he chose the latter alternative. Had he made any extended excursion into the arid domain of pedagogic literature, his own essays might have become as dull as many of the volumes he would have perused; as it is, they are brilliant, interesting, and, we are able to add, convincing. Kappa, we gather, has been through the usual educational mill himself, and so speaks with considerable certainty of the working of the machine and of the product it turns out; but his experience is, we venture to think, somewhat exceptional if he has met many undergraduates like the Oxbridge one, whom he skilfully portrays in his opening chapter. Young men of whom this is a typical representation may, and no doubt do, exist, but at present they are certainly few, although "absorption in childish things"—to wit, "Greek accents and bowling averages"—will surely tend to their multiplication; nor is Kappa wholly innocent of exaggeration in stating that the studies of Oxbridge leave successive generations of undergraduates in sheer blindness to the splendours of their environment in life.

"The fundamental task of a liberal education" is, we read, "to awaken and to keep ever alert the faculty of wonder in the human soul." From this we see that the "youth" concerning whom, and for whose educational benefit, Kappa writes is the fortunate generation that goes to a great public school, and subsequently, in all probability, to a university—most likely to Oxbridge. The scholar in a primary school must of necessity face the coming struggle for existence with more than the faculty of wonder, or he will be in immediate danger of experiencing hunger; and indeed the faculty of wonder will not suffice, either, for the public-school boy or undergraduate. Wonder may well remain passive; and Kappa himself recognizes its insufficiency when he recommends a training that will enable the schoolboy to realize something

of the world as it is, and to divine something of what it must be. Existing systems profess, at least, to do this; but we are thoroughly at one with Kappa in thinking that they do it meagrely, uninterestingly, and inefficiently. History and science, in the wide sense and with the wide scope assigned to them in these essays, are the subjects on which a boy's attention should be concentrated. The author makes no attempt to compile a manual of method, and, if we mistake not, he disclaims all practical acquaintance with teaching; nevertheless, he makes numerous suggestions which, if followed, would very greatly enhance the value of the work done in our schools; and he shows conclusively, and in eloquent passages that have the ring of sincerity and enthusiasm, that the scholars' interest would be keen in lessons planned and given in accordance with his views. He does not, moreover, fall into the unwisdom—now not infrequent—of advocating that education should be all play and no work. "A due proportion of drudgery is an essential in education"; without it, the disciplinary value of schools is lost. During a certain number of hours daily, boys should be made to face difficulties strenuously, and to master uninviting, necessary details and facts; but "the remaining school hours" should be "distinctly pleasant to every intelligent and well-disposed boy."

No writer on educational matters does well to avoid two subjects much in public thought at present—we mean athletics and ethics. These are discussed in the last two essays, and the treatment is eminently sane and right-minded. All actual play has Kappa's hearty sympathy. But he adds (and all reasonable, healthy opinion must be with him, although this opinion avails but little at the present time):—

"It is the inversion of reason, whereby games become the main business of life, to which all intellectual interests are openly subordinated, that I regard as noxious to the individual, and perilous to the body politic."

Absorption in athletics becomes almost inevitably absorption in "sport," with its concomitant—gambling. Kappa adds a postscript 'On Bullying' which may make boys and some masters alter their thoughts on this subject. There is much to interest boys, parents, and school-masters in these two concluding chapters; and indeed the whole book is worth reading.

The object of much of the discussion in speech and writing concerning the infants' schools in this country seems to be how to adapt the young pupil to the system of training that his elders have laid down for him, the central fact in the discussion being the curriculum, and not the pupil. Mr. Gunn has, he tells us, made an attempt "to discuss education from the central standpoint—the child to be educated." Mr. Gunn's method of treatment is certainly the more logical; and it is interesting to observe that just because it is more logical and more true to nature, it is vastly

more illuminating, and will be found more serviceable to teachers, as well as more helpful to managers. The infant whose requirements are here considered is not the "average infant," but just the ordinary human child from the age at which he can with advantage attend an infants' school to the age of seven or perhaps eight, when he leaves it for the boys' school. This young person, essentially *unmoral* (not *immoral*), with little or no conscience, under the influence of natural instincts, ceaselessly active during waking hours, the main requirement of whose nature is freedom to grow in all ways, needs far more individual attention than do his elder brothers and sisters, and pines and becomes developed in wrong directions if treated as an *average* being. All averages presuppose extremes, but in this case the extremes are very wide apart, and therefore distant from the mean. On this consideration depends an important reform advocated by all authorities—the diminution in number of the infants under the care of one class teacher, so that each little pupil can receive more of the teacher's attention.

Mr. Gunn makes much of the educational advantage of play—that is, of games and occupations that the teacher is clever and sympathetic enough to control and direct, without any considerable interference with children's spontaneity in carrying them out. The hardest of all things for an infant is to sit still; and herein lies one of the greatest difficulties of an infant teacher's professional work—the children cannot, she must not, sit still. The teacher must foster the pupil's activity and maintain his interest in his occupation without inducing in him any overstrain (either conscious or unconscious) of his powers or any undue fatigue. Information is not mainly, or even largely, the function of the infants' school; the really important thing required is simply growth—intellectual, moral, but mainly physical growth—in a healthy, formative, and not too stimulating environment.

"The chief difference between the Infant School and the Infant Playground ought to be that the former has a lower roof than the latter; for the rest, the less division between them the better."

Mr. Gunn summarizes the teachings of the "prophets of the infant school" from Comenius to Herbart, and points out the direct bearing of their philosophical views upon the everyday routine of the ordinary infants' class. The teaching of this part of the volume—indeed that of the whole work—is of practical value; and we should be glad to believe that the paragraphs on 'General Culture of the Teacher' and 'Professional Literature and Study' were thoughtfully read by young teachers in all infants' classrooms.

The advice offered regarding the efficient teaching of subjects of instruction when at last the time—and this time will be quite late in the school life of an infant—arrives for subjects to be considered at all by the teacher in arranging the daily

occupations of her pupils, is judicious and valuable. But in the organization and arrangement of the work of her classes the infants' teacher must never lose sight of Froebel's fundamental law of *unity* in education. This law, as Mr. Gunn enunciates it, is of undoubted truth and practical value:—

"Education by detached subjects is a fallacy. Only so far as each part is related to every other part is knowledge really effective in developing the individual as a whole."

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Miss Desmond: an Impression.* By Marie Van Vorst. (Heinemann.)

MISS VAN VORST has little that is new to offer in her story. The hero, a wicked young Englishman of the sort familiar to the reader of Ouida, loves, and is loved by, a young lady from New England, who has been brought up after the strictest manner of the Puritans, and knows absolutely nothing of the world. The pair meet in Switzerland, where the Puritan is visiting a decidedly disreputable niece, who is on far too friendly terms with the bad young man. Hardly has he declared his love for the Puritan before he weakly consents to go out in a motor-car with the niece. The car goes over a precipice, and the niece is badly hurt. Thereupon her mother—who is another of the discarded flames of the hero, and even more disreputable than her daughter—appears on the scene, and informs him that, inasmuch as he has compromised her daughter by falling over a precipice in her company—a proceeding which is evidently much more compromising than any other form of impropriety—he must marry her. This his sense of honour, which is preternaturally acute, compels him to do. The Puritan returns sadly to New England, and cultivates flowers until the niece dies, and the bad young man crosses the sea to marry her. Neither the plot nor the characters are strikingly original. Miss Van Vorst's grammar is not immaculate, and the French, with which the conversation of her worldly women is thickly strewn, is calculated to give pain to any patriotic French person who may happen to read the book. The heroine, however, is clearly drawn.

*The Ford.* By A. E. J. Legge. (John Lane.)

IN execution, if not perhaps in conception, this novel is decidedly above the average. Its central theme certainly is one of the merest commonplaces of fiction, but the side-issues introduced are treated with a measure of originality which gives distinction to the book as a whole. Nearly all the characters attain a respectable level and extend over a fairly wide range. The grey-haired inheritor of an important property, disillusioned, yet not embittered, by a previous life of struggling poverty; the self-made man of letters; the East-End missionary with his "half-professional, half-angelic smile," and his slangy but



devoted curate, strike us as especially sympathetic and interesting figures. The dialogue is frequently good, and gives evidence of thoughtfulness and careful workmanship.

*The Red-Haired Woman: her Autobiography.* By Louise Kenny. (John Murray.)

HERE is a story curiously told rather than a really curious story. The author writes with self-confidence, and her descriptions have some fancy and originality. Occasionally the construction of a sentence is not absolutely sure. She knows how to reveal the heart of a man or a woman, though she is not always happy in action. It is impossible to accept the conversation of some children of tender years as probable, or even possible, but the book has something in it suggestive of promise.

*A Vendetta in Vanity Fair.* By Esther Miller. (Heinemann.)

Two rivals—fashionable women both—are the heroines here. The account of their attempts to "best" one another—the expression is put into their mouths by the author—is lively enough, though rather vulgar reading. But "those who know" say that it is a vulgar epoch, so one is not surprised at lack of refinement in novels.

*The Interpreters.* By Margaretta Byrde. (Fisher Unwin.)

AN impression of it having begun in the wrong place strikes the reader of this book. The impression does not disappear with the unfolding of the tale. It contains a good many elements and ideas, spiritual, moral, and mental, and a most ethereal invalid beloved of all. There are mining episodes and disasters (as befits a story the scenes of which are laid in Wales), not without effects of realism, though realism is not always the strong point.

*The Colonel's Dream.* By Charles W. Chesnutt. (Constable & Co.)

REGARDED merely as a piece of fiction, 'The Colonel's Dream,' which deals with the colour problem in America, has a number of defects. The narrative not infrequently drags, and the character-drawing is sometimes wanting in clearness. Yet the book, thoughtful, sympathetic, picturesque, is distinctly worth reading. Col. French, having amassed a fortune in New York, goes down South to his native town, where he makes an earnest effort to improve the condition of the negro population. He strives to abolish the debt laws that rob them of liberty; but the forces of prejudice are too strong for him, and he abandons his projects in despair. The character of the Colonel, benevolent, manly, energetic, is finely drawn; and several of the situations have real dramatic power. Though the Colonel's projects end in failure, the note of the book is not wholly one of despair.

*The Cruise of the Conquistador.* By G. Sidney Paternoster. ('The Car Illustrated.')

THIS story is something like a resurrection or a sequel. Its forbear was a sensational motoring romance, 'The Motor Pirate.' That delectable narrative dealt with the adventures of a land pirate in a motor-car; this one unfolds further adventures of the same truculent hero in an eighty-foot, gold-coated motor-boat, capable of something over forty knots an hour at sea. It is natural that so absorbing a sport as motoring should develop a literature of its own, and doubtless the journal responsible for this particular example has satisfied itself that such productions are good for the special trade concerned. The motorist is apt to be whole-souled in his devotion to his machine; and gears, ignition systems, expanding clutches, and the like, become for him the most fascinating topics of conversation. This story is stirring and sensational stuff, well up to the level of the exciting magazine serial, and full of ingeniously devised *contretemps*. It is not strong in characterization or literary style; but it has go and vigour.

*A Pretender.* By Annie Thomas. (John Long.)

THIS story contains a specimen of a scheming worldling, aged seventeen, born and brought up in a country vicarage, from which she springs fully equipped to meet the exigencies of modern life and social adventure. She is, in fact, the true adventuress *en herbe*. She is much too replete with physical attraction to bring peace of mind in her wake. But the reader is not perhaps so convinced of her charms or of her snares, or indeed of her reality, as the men and women who surround her. Still, there is a good deal of unpleasant vigour in the author's way of presenting her. If this sort of girl is going to be the future heroine of many novels—and she is not the first of the genus we have met—what is to become of one's ideal of true girlhood?

#### BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

UNDER this heading we include books likely to be useful to teachers, and more advanced volumes, though some of them are obviously "school-books" as well.

##### HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY.

*A Text-Book in the History of Education.* By Paul Monroe, Ph.D. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—Within the limits of some 800 pages this volume is a successful attempt to present to intending teachers all that is most important in the history of education from primitive times onward. We have tested in detail specimen periods, both ancient and modern, and found the treatment just and suggestive. The author may be said to have realized his aims, which are to furnish an adequate body of historical facts, to suggest interpretations of the facts, to give a flavour of the original sources, to deal with tendencies rather than with persons, to show the connexion between educational theory and actual school work,

and to suggest relations with present educational work. Thus the book is admirably suited in scope and aims to the needs of training colleges and established teachers, to whom a great service has been rendered by the careful selection of really important movements and persons illustrative of those movements. We cordially approve of the following:—

"More is to be gained through very definite conceptions concerning a comparatively few leaders than through a mass of more or less unrelated detail concerning great numbers of those who from the particular point of view of the text are comparatively unimportant."

The book is thoroughly practical, being divided into well-marked paragraphs and sections; and as it aims at being suggestive rather than exhaustive, it should commend itself to teachers.

*Greece (from the Coming of the Hellenes to A.D. 14).* By E. S. Shuckburgh, Litt.D. "The Story of the Nations Series." (Fisher Unwin.)—This volume is the first of two in this series devoted to the history of Greece, the second, which is also by Dr. Shuckburgh, being intended to carry the "story" down to A.D. 1453. The present book, however, has a subject with which that of no other volume can possibly compare; and for a short account not only of Greek history, as we have been accustomed from our schooldays to understand the phrase, but also of Greek art, letters, antiquities, and topography, Dr. Shuckburgh's work is of outstanding excellence. The illustrations are numerous, and are of the right things. The history is unexceptionable, and we may note that full use is made of recent discoveries in Crete as to the pre-Mycenæan age, and that the final chapter, on the 'Intellectual Life of Greece,' is written with much freshness and taste. The main outlines of the familiar story—the Persian invasions, Athens in the time of Pericles, the Peloponnesian War, the Macedonian supremacy—are clearly drawn, and considerable detail is sketched in as well. The author's learning is successfully devoted to enabling the reader to obtain a firm grasp of the events narrated rather than to perplexing him with discussions.

*A History of the Ancient World.* By G. S. Goodspeed, Ph.D., Professor of Ancient History in the University of Chicago. (Constable & Co.)—No teacher who is really in earnest can afford to ignore, or consent to forfeit, the personal relationship which exists between his pupils and himself: to him and to them it lends the one touch of nature which makes the whole world of learning kin to young intelligence. At the same time, the wise teacher will welcome a labour-lightening book of this kind, which may help him to put his class at once upon speaking terms with a great subject, but leaves the inspiration and interpretation of it to his discretion, and indeed depends upon him (as the author remarks) for its usefulness.

The subject is here treated in three broad divisions. The first is concerned with the Eastern empires, from earliest Babylonia and Egypt to Persia; the second with the Greek empires; the third with the empire of Rome, to the coronation of Charlemagne. Each division is introduced by a preliminary survey, and concluded by a general review, with suggestions for exercises and private reading, enlarging into comparative studies the topics which have already been treated in the intervening sections, and read about or discussed in accordance with detailed suggestions given at the end of each. At the end of the book is found a carefully compiled list of accessible works likely to

be useful to those who, as teachers or students, desire to pursue the subject further.

The narrative, written quite unpretentiously in concise and comprehensive paragraphs, keeps the main points—religious, political, economic, artistic, intellectual, domestic—free from confusion, and successfully safeguards the continuity of the whole. Practical utility is assisted by numerous cross references, by marginal headings in good, clear type, and by a full index, which is accentuated, in order to keep the pronunciation of ancient names correct.

There is an abundant supply of maps and plans: of the former, some are printed in strong contrasts of colour (e.g., the centres of Mycenaean civilization are indicated in red, where the rest of the land is white and the Aegean Sea is black), which enable the eye to form an instantaneous impression of the areas concerned. Unfortunately, the pleasure of looking at the maps is frequently marred by inaccurate printing. The importance of teaching the eye in history, as well as in geography, is further appreciated in the seven chronological charts, where similar use is made of colour, and (we are glad to see) parallels of political with literary and artistic history are indicated.

Of illustrations there are a couple of dozen, not put in to make the book more attractive, but skilfully chosen to represent (often by suggestive juxtaposition) that which is typical of the various races and civilizations, in physiognomy, sculpture, architecture, and decoration. By a wise arrangement, these illustrations are explained in an appendix of their own.

The author is sincerely to be commended for his effort to present, simply and effectively, the main outlines of ancient history, and for his evident desire to assist true teaching in its development of individuality. We can safely say that his book (in which there are just 500 pages) does not, like some historical manuals, pretend to ignore the magnitude of the subject: rather, by ever opening up new avenues of study, he inculcates in teacher and taught the same modesty which he undoubtedly feels himself, and "succeeds in serving the cause of sound historical learning in high schools and academies," as he desires to do.

*Etudes Economiques sur l'Antiquité.* Par Paul Guiraud, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de l'Université de Paris. (Paris, Hachette et Cie.)—The economic aspects—or rather should we say? the economic bases—of ancient history are not infrequently forgotten or neglected by thinkers and writers who assign to each people and period a particular scene and part in the drama of human life. Yet, as M. Guiraud reminds us in a comprehensive and well-written introduction, we may generally find in economics the coefficient, if not the primary cause, of most great political developments in the history of Greece and Rome: thus Athens was enterprising in commerce and finance as well as responsive to artistic influences, and the trade of Rome followed closely the flag of imperial conquest and administration:—

"Les Grecs n'auraient pas propagé dans tout l'Orient leur langue et leur culture, s'ils n'avaient pas eu le génie du commerce, et les Romains n'auraient pas conquis le monde s'ils n'avaient pas été après au gain."—P. 26.

And the decline in each case was equally inseparable from economic evolution.

This interdependence of politics and economics is well worked out in six studies (all except one reprinted from reviews), entitled as follows: 'L'Evolution du Travail en Grèce,' 'L'Impôt sur le Capital à Athènes,' 'La Population en Grèce,' 'L'Impôt sur le

Capital sous la République Romaine,' 'Histoire d'un Financier Romain,' 'L'Impérialisme Romain.' The personality of labour is thus treated according to Greek examples, the imperialism of capital according to Roman.

The underlying defect of labour in Greece, as seen in its status under monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic administration, is held to have been bad organization, which rendered possible such errors as the social confusion between free workers and slaves: "le travail descendait d'un degré dans la hiérarchie sociale chaque fois qu'une classe nouvelle montait d'un degré dans la hiérarchie politique." So at the last citizenship came to mean little more than the privilege of idleness. A similar misconception of the problem of capital at Athens led to the alienation of riches from the needs of the State; and thus it is not incorrect to regard the apathy with which Demosthenes reproached his countrymen—their unwillingness to serve in person or in purse—as resulting largely, even chiefly, from economic causes.

In the case of Rome the taxation of capital was occasionally dangerous, but never disastrous: the *tributum ex censu* was treated throughout as a purely administrative expedient, which was rendered less and less necessary as conquests multiplied and revenues increased, and was abolished altogether in 167 B.C., when a reserve fund was formed out of the proceeds of Æmilius Paulus's victory over Macedonia.

The sixth chapter, in which the career of C. Rabirius Postumus is related, is intended to explain by a typical example the influence exercised on Mediterranean politics by a great financier; and the way is thus prepared for an effective study of Roman imperialism in its economic aspects. The conclusion of the matter is summed up in the following sentences:—

"L'Empire, comme on voit, fut à Rome le fruit naturel de l'impérialisme, de même que l'impérialisme fut la conséquence de l'état économique de la société. Entre tous ces faits il y eut un lien tellement étroit, qu'étant donné le point de départ, il semble que tout le reste devait suivre."—P. 292.

M. Guiraud has the Frenchman's eye for main ideas and also skill of exposition; and in these studies he has certainly treated, with a straightforward simplicity as attractive as it is scholarly, subjects which are sometimes apt to be spoilt by the excessive technicality of the mere specialist.

*Le Capitole Romain, Antique et Moderne.* By E. Rodocanachi. (Paris, Hachette et Cie.)—This is a useful book of reference for information about the Roman citadel itself, its palaces and museums; it is conveniently divided into three sections, dealing severally with ancient, mediæval, and modern times. Authorities are liberally supplied in the notes, where (as often in French works of the kind) the printing of Greek and Latin leaves something to be desired. The illustrations are numerous and interesting, but for quicker reference there should have been a list of them. And what is a restoration of the Temple of Jupiter Stator (p. xxxvi) doing in this Capitoline gallery? The three appendices contain an historical sketch of the church of Sta. Maria Araceli; the Latin oration delivered by Petrarch when he was crowned as a poet; and the pronouncement of Pope Benedict XIII. against the "game of loto," a form of lottery which on one occasion realized as much as half a million crowns for Papal charities!

#### MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

*On the Traversing of Geometrical Figures.* by J. Cook Wilson (Oxford, Clarendon Press), is rather a curious book. We suspect that

the question of utility never occurred to the author of this really interesting monograph; and, indeed, it is difficult even to imagine any practical application of his researches. But science is full of surprises. These seemingly useless investigations in the bypaths of geometry might conceivably suggest to some observant physicist an explanation of certain chemical or electrical phenomena, a clear comprehension of which might eventually lead to important practical applications. The general problem which the author set himself to investigate is "to describe or traverse continuously every line of a given figure without going over any line twice, the describing point being always kept on a line of the figure till the whole has been traversed." In by far the greater number of cases this cannot be done; and then the problem is to traverse *once* the greatest number of lines possible. If we take any simple boundary containing the points A and B, and draw any line, straight or curved, from A to B, every line can be traversed in the manner prescribed, provided we start from A or B, but not otherwise. If we take a boundary containing three points, A, B, C, and from A draw lines to B and C, every line can be traversed once, provided we start from B or C. But if the boundary contain four points, A, B, C, D, with the lines AB and CD, all the lines cannot be traversed as prescribed: one line at least will always remain untraversed. This is the case also in the particular puzzle which appears to have given rise to the author's investigation. Here the given figure is a square with its two diagonals, and on each side of the square is described either a triangle or a semicircle. The author attacks the general problem from three different points of view, and arrives at the same results from each. The first method is "analytical"; the second "constructive"; and in the third he applies the principle of "duality." We have certainly found the book interesting, and we recommend it to the curious.

*A Course of Practical Mathematics.* By F. M. Saxelby. (Longmans & Co.)—As its title indicates, the object of this work is not so much to teach abstract mathematical reasoning as to show how to apply the principles and formulæ already known to the practical problems which face the engineer, the land surveyor, &c. But the author has not by any means neglected theory, and in this he has done wisely. Even from the narrowest utilitarian standpoint, theory should, as far as possible, go hand in hand with measurement and verification. With reference to the analytical methods of differentiation in particular, the author says, and says truly, that

"it too often happens that a student who begins with these acquires merely a fatal facility in differentiation, regarding it as a mechanical juggling with symbols, but having no conception of its relation to experience."

The course is somewhat extensive, beginning with logarithms and trigonometry, and ending with some differential equations of applied physics. Mathematical tables to four figures are added at the end. We are rather surprised to find that though in these the sines, cosines, &c., of angles are given, the logarithms of the sines, cosines, &c., are not supplied. It is true that, since the logarithms of the so-called "natural numbers" are also given, the logarithms of the sines, &c., are not absolutely indispensable, but they considerably abbreviate the calculator's labour in the solution of triangles.

*Tables and Constants to Four Figures.* By William Hall. (Cambridge, University Press.)—Very little can be said of these



tables, except that they are clearly printed and only occupy sixty pages, preceded by nine pages of notes and explanations. They include a Traverse Table, Logarithms, Antilogarithms, Log. Sines, &c., Log. Haversines, Star's Refraction, and some others. In the compilation of these tables the author has evidently taken great care to ensure accuracy.

*Outlines of Physiological Chemistry.* By S. P. Beebe, Ph.D., and B. H. Buxton, M.D. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—This little book is an attempt to deal directly with questions bearing on the theoretical side of physiological chemistry, without entering into details as to laboratory work. The authors, the Physiological Chemist to the Huntington Fund for Cancer Research and the Professor of Experimental Pathology at the Cornell Medical College, confine themselves to animal physiology. Some knowledge of inorganic chemistry is assumed, and for the book to be of any educational use some knowledge of organic chemistry must be possessed. We do not think that the work is likely to be of use to any large number of students, although to some it may be suggestive. In some parts too much is taken for granted and it is too sketchy. The nomenclature does not always commend itself, especially for use on this side of the Atlantic; thus basic substances are spelt without the final *e*, as *amin*, *amid*, &c.; and although we are told "alcohols are always designated by the suffix *ol*," yet the word *glycerin* is used throughout. Some inexact and misleading expressions occur; thus we are told (p. 21) that, in determining the phosphorus contents of a substance, "the phosphorus is oxidised to phosphoric acid and precipitated as insoluble magnesium phosphate and the amount of P calculated. In the words of the chemist, it is estimated as  $P_2O_5$ ." On p. 47 we learn that the carbohydrates "are normal chains of C atoms containing H and O in the proportion of water"; this is hardly a sufficient definition. On p. 76 an incorrect formula is supplied for stannous chloride, leading to a wrong and very misleading equation.  $HBO$  (p. 168) is not a good symbol for oxyhemoglobin. The chapter on the proteids is one of the best. In the last chapter, on disease and immunity, we have a sketch of Ehrlich's theory of the action of antitoxins, and here the authors truly remark: "Ehrlich has been obliged so to extend and complicate his theory to meet all the requirements, that it is becoming doubtful if it will stand the strain much longer." The index is much too scant. On p. 35 occurs a somewhat quaint expression:—

"These [hydrocarbons] likewise form long series of oxidation and substitution products, but the compounds formed are of little interest to physiological chemists, who do not deal in gases and mineral oils."

*Elements of Quantitative Analysis.* By G. H. Bailey. (Macmillan.)—In practical chemistry nothing is so essential as accuracy, and this can only be secured by adopting correct methods at the beginning of work in the science. Those students who follow the course arranged in the manual under review cannot fail to lay a good foundation for future analytical work, and we unreservedly pronounce this the best book that we have seen on the subject.

The learner is not here supplied with tables of directions to be followed in various operations, and left to ascertain for himself the reasons for the procedure adopted; on the other hand, the most complete explanation is afforded of every process, from filtration to the analysis of soaps. The book is

bound to become a favourite with those engaged in practical chemistry.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR SCHOOLS.

### ENGLISH AND IRISH.

*Lingua Materna.* By Richard Wilson. (Arnold.)—We have found this an excellent book on the teaching of English in schools, whether primary or secondary. The author, who is full of good suggestions as to classroom methods in grammar, composition, and literature, rightly claims that the scientific study of the mother tongue affords a mental stimulus of a sound and strengthening character, and is a subject admirably adapted to the training of the individual in citizenship. He is also right in laying great stress on right methods in the preliminary preparation of the child mind to appreciate true literature. "This work," he says, "requires teachers of the highest quality and attainments, as it is usually much more difficult in the primary school than in others; and such posts ought to be coveted by the profession, as well as well paid both in money and in honour." We commend the book to the teaching profession, and hope that the day of the specialist English teacher may soon come. May he be a man after the heart of Mr. Wilson!

*The Heroes of Asgard*, edited by M. R. Earle, *Macaulay's Essay on Clive*, edited by H. M. Buller, and *Macaulay's Essay on Addison*, edited by R. F. Winch, form part of the "English Literature for Secondary Schools" series, published by Messrs. Macmillan. "The Heroes of Asgard" is a collection of tales from Scandinavian mythology, and should prove fascinating reading for those for whom it is intended. The introduction contains a really excellent and attractive exposition of the Northern myths, and there are illustrations, two of which set out the Norse idea of the universe—Yggdrasil the World-Ash, Asgard, Midgard, and Utgard. The notes are not too numerous, and there is a glossary of Old Norse proper names.—Macaulay's essay on Clive is furnished with an introduction of some length, designed to put the student on his guard against Macaulay's more than occasional bias. Notes, too, are more of a necessity in this case, and they are sufficiently full, without being overburdened with information.—The essay on Addison has a very brief, though adequate introduction, and the notes are generally satisfactory, though we would point out that the note on 'The Vicar of Wakefield' (p. 59, l. 17) occurs twice over, and Troy (p. 32, l. 24), if it requires a note at all, demands something more than "an ancient town of Phrygia, on the coast of Asia Minor." Each volume contains a glossary of "Harder Words," questions, subjects for essays, and a list of books to aid further study.

We are very glad to see in Messrs. Blackie's "English School Texts," edited by Dr. W. H. D. Rouse, *Trips to Wonderland*: from Lucian, which means 'The True History,' 'Icaromenippus,' and 'The Cock' in the animated rendering of Hickee (1834). We expect the best results from this cheap little series, if boys will only take to it as they should.

We have received two further specimens of the same series, *The Taking of the Galcon* and *The Retreat of Sir John Moore*. The former is an extract from 'Anson's Voyage round the World,' dear to boys of a couple of generations ago; the latter from the more recently published

memoirs of Robert Blakeney. Both are of absorbing interest, and both will demonstrate to the youthful mind that truth can on occasions be at least as exciting as fiction.

Each volume is furnished with a short but adequate introduction, and the absence of notes will probably lead to a more careful and enjoyable study of the narratives. The little books are attractive in appearance, and form a welcome addition to this excellent series.

We have received Book IV. of *Macmillan's New Globe Readers*. It contains a taste of Norse mythology, and extracts from Froissart, Cervantes, Blackmore, and Tennyson, to say nothing of Kingsley, Longfellow, Christina Rossetti, Jules Verne, Ballantyne, and many others, each selection being prefaced, generally, by a very brief notice of its author or origin. A fair proportion of the pieces included are suitable for recitation, and in addition to these extracts, the aim of which is presumably the encouragement of a taste for literature, there are others designed to instruct—notably a description of the dragon-fly, and a short but extremely interesting account of "submarines." The harder words are explained at the end, in a vocabulary which is in the main satisfactory, though, assuming that "empire" is a "harder word," we should have thought it scarcely simplified by the explanation "rule, dominion." The notes are sufficiently elementary and unobtrusive, and the illustrations are adequate. Altogether the Reader should serve its purpose admirably.

*A First Irish Grammar, The Grammar of Spoken Irish, Aids to the Pronunciation of Irish, Modern Geography*, and the *Irish History Reader*, are productions of the Christian Brothers, published by Messrs. Gill & Son, of Dublin. They may be taken as fresh evidence of the vitality of the Irish renaissance, and, naturally enough, they make Ireland and the Catholic religion the centres of all things. Considered from this standpoint, they are temperately written.

### FRENCH.

*French by the Direct Method.* By T. Cartwright. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—We have before us the third part of this excellent adaptation of the well-known German work of Rossmann and Schmidt, whose chief aim is to give in the minimum of time a practical knowledge of the language, by insisting on the main principles, and relegating irregularities and grammatical subtleties to a later period. In the part before us the exercises are specially designed to illustrate the uses of the past participle, the subjunctive, and the infinitive. The fact that 150,000 copies of the original work have been sold in Germany, where it has been selected by the Board of Education, speaks for itself. The first two parts have been adopted in so many of our higher schools that their successor is sure of a good trial.

The Reader, by H. Vivier, which is published as a companion to the series, supplies in easy French the outlines of the history, literature, and geography of France, together with a few interesting chapters portraying modern life in that country.

*Les Caractères; ou, Les Mœurs de ce Siècle.* (Macmillan.)—The unique work of La Bruyère is so well known to students of French literature of the seventeenth century that this selection, edited by M. Eugène Pellissier, and forming the first volume of "Siepmann's Classical French Texts," should be cordially received both by teachers and taught. Let us quote the opinion of M.

Vallery Radot on this eminent author's work :—

"Voulez-vous faire un inventaire des richesses de notre langue, en voulez-vous connaître tous les tours, tous les mouvements, toutes les figures, toutes les ressources, il n'est pas nécessaire de recourir à cent volumes ; lisez, relisez La Bruyère."

It is not merely on account of the unrivalled literary talent of the great writer that we welcome the present adaptation of his classic; for the minuteness of detail with which he, as a true artist, portrayed the men and women of his age, and the very satire which roused so much hostility among his contemporaries, make his work exceptionally attractive. The present edition is supplied with useful notes, and appendixes containing excellent material for translation into idiomatic French.

*Jean Sbogar.* By Charles Nodier, edited by D. L. Savory.—*Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple.* By Erckmann-Chatrian, edited by R. E. A. Chessex. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—These books are favourable specimens of the "Oxford Modern French Series," edited by M. Léon Delbos, whose "General Preface" is a sound exposition of sensible views. The annotation is brief, but satisfactory; and we are pleased to see, at the end of each volume, a "Bibliography" of the writings of the authors chosen. In the hands of a capable teacher this series ought to do very well.

*Exercices de Grammaire Française.* By J. G. Anderson. (Methuen.)—The compiler of these exercises is so well known both as a successful teacher and as an exacting examiner that his publication awakens more than ordinary interest. Mr. Anderson, even in an examination paper on French grammar, must be original, and the same characteristic pervades the book under review. In conjunction with a good grammar the little volume will be of great service to most classes in schools, as the exercises pass by easy gradations from simple accident to the difficulties of syntax and punctuation. We think that the inclusion of translation from English into French would have been an improvement, and would have led to a more general adoption of the book.

*Ma Première Visite à Paris: being an Illustrated French Reading-Book for Beginners.* Par A. E. C. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—As a chronicle of a child's impressions of Paris, expressed in thoroughly modern French, this book is well enough calculated to serve its purpose, though scarcely, we think, for literal "beginners," who, in spite of the copious vocabularies supplied, will sometimes find the language rather beyond their powers of translation. The excellence of the type deserves special praise.

#### GERMAN.

*A Practical German Grammar, Reader, and Writer: Part I. Elementary,* by Louis Lubovius (Blackwood & Sons), aims at supplying the beginner with all the material necessary for acquiring a sound working knowledge of the spoken and written idiom; and the method employed for this end seems to us on the whole distinctly judicious. We have now indifferently reformed the purely grammatical system formerly current in our schools, but whether we should reform it altogether, as certain partisans of the new movement uphold, is still open to doubt. Mr. Lubovius, at any rate, has not found the two systems wholly incompatible, and the present handbook is really a compromise between them. Of its two distinctive features—that "German is as much as possible taught through German," and that "only the normal and most necessary

grammatical forms are dealt with systematically"—most people nowadays will thoroughly approve. The simplification of the grammar has been well done, and the whole volume is evidently the work of one who has had much practical experience in teaching.

*A Grammar of the German Language, designed for a Thorough and Practical Study of the Language as spoken and written To day.* By George O. Curme. (New York, the Macmillan Company.)—The student of a foreign language, even though he may be well advanced, will often find that in the matter of grammar a treatise written in his own tongue is more convenient and helpful than any other. So far as German is concerned, however, we have hitherto not been too well provided for in this country. There are, no doubt, three or four good German grammars by English or American authors; but they are all to a certain extent elementary, or at least restricted, in character, and in the absence of a really comprehensive book on the subject the student or teacher has had to apply to some such work as that of Blatz. The present volume thus supplies a real want, and supplies it very adequately, for Mr. Curme has spared no pains in the execution of a most laborious task. He has not contented himself with merely presenting in English form the standard views of German scholars and grammarians, but has also treated his subject to some extent from an independent standpoint, for even in grammar it is possible to be original now and then. As the title indicates, the scope of the book is confined to the New High German period, the historical side of German grammar being only incidentally dealt with, but within these limits the treatment is very full. The great mass of material necessary for the compilation of such a work has been well arranged, and illustrative quotations are lavishly provided. The latter are chosen from an exceptionally wide range of modern authors, and illustrate the colloquial usages, as distinguished from the "correct" language of the classical literature, far more thoroughly than any other English work with which we are acquainted. This is an excellent feature, especially in these days, when literature affects the language of common life so largely. Altogether the book is one of real merit, and a copious index completes its value as a work of reference.

*The Essentials of German Grammar,* by Alvan Emile Duerr (Ginn & Co.), is by no means the worst attempt we have seen to provide in a moderate compass all the grammar necessary for pupils in secondary schools. The omissions have been made with discretion, though personally we think they might have been even larger. However, on that point, as Mr. Duerr says, no two opinions are alike, and of course every teacher has it in his power to amplify or curtail according to his own judgment. Certainly the little book is intelligently arranged, and will give any scholar who works through it conscientiously as much grammatical knowledge as he is likely to need. It seems, we may add, better adapted for school use than for private study.

#### LATIN.

*Arnold's Latin Texts: Vergil, Selections from the Georgics,* edited by J. C. Stobart; *Vergil, Select Eclogues,* edited by the same; *Cæsar in Britain,* edited by J. F. Dobson; *Cicero, Pro Archia,* edited by Margaret Brock.—This series (of which the general editor, Mr. A. E. Bernays, is a competent scholar) supplies short texts for lower forms, sufficient to provide one term's work. Each

Text has a vocabulary. We should much prefer, as we have often said, to see brief notes and no vocabulary, for we think boys should use their dictionaries as early as possible, and thus unconsciously gain more knowledge of word and idiom than if everything were ready for their hand. Looking out "res" for instance, they may see that it means more things than the little 'Vocabulary' to the 'Pro Archia' indicates. Apart from the feature just mentioned, the little books seem likely to be deservedly popular, as they are very cheap. The introductions are brief and to the point, though occasionally they might have been couched in simpler language. "Vergil admittedly imitates Theocritus." For small boys the adverb is needless. To talk of "the purple panni" in the 'Georgics' is to suppose a knowledge of the 'Ars Poetica' which is absurd. Miss Brock also uses rather elaborate phrases at times. Perhaps the average boy is cleverer than he used to be, and will appreciate adult phraseology; but a considerable experience of school-books leads us rather to believe that young scholars fresh from fine degrees have no great experience in teaching lower forms, and consequently do not realize that the small boy's knowledge of English is very different from that of the undergraduate.

#### MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

*Arithmetic for Schools and Colleges.* By J. Alison and J. B. Clark. (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd.)—Notwithstanding the large number of books on this subject that have recently appeared, the compilers of the volume under review are to be congratulated on having made a valuable addition to the list. The theory of arithmetic has here received far more attention than is usually given to it, a fact which will render the book most serviceable for students who have the teaching profession in view. Following the modern trend of mathematical thought, the authors have not hesitated to introduce algebraical symbols where the employment of these conduces to simplicity of explanation. By an early application of logarithms—for example, to solutions of problems on compound interest—the student learns to avoid much loss both of time and of temper. With special pleasure we note the excellence of the chapters which consider the commercial applications of arithmetic, for on every page they reveal the work of an expert in the subjects dealt with. Foreign money and exchanges are explained with a thoroughness and clearness not to be found in any similar work, while the mensuration given is sufficient for all practical purposes. A collection of miscellaneous examples of increasing difficulty forms a suitable ending to a most useful book, rendered all the more acceptable by its systematic arrangement and the employment of various kinds of type.

*A New Trigonometry for Beginners.* By R. F. D'Arcy. (Methuen.)—In compiling this little book for the use of those pupils who possess only a rudimentary knowledge of geometry, the author has had in view the requirements of candidates for the Cambridge Previous. For such as attack the subject for no other purpose than passing so easy an examination the book may provide the means of attaining the end desired. We cannot, however, commend it to those who intend to take up trigonometry with the intention of mastering the subject, the author having omitted many points which are essential in laying a good foundation for subsequent work; we refer to the circular measure of angles, the thorough explanation



of logarithms and their use, and the complete investigation of solutions of triangles. The only other point that calls for comment is the want of clearness in the letters and figures in many of the diagrams, which are in some cases irritatingly small and indistinct.

*Elementary Chemistry: Progressive Lessons in Experiment and Theory.* Part I. By F. R. L. Wilson and G. W. Hedley. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—We can congratulate the boys at Charterhouse and at Cheltenham College on having as science masters the authors of this laboratory book. The aim of the authors has been the cultivation in the minds of the boys of a scientific habit, through the medium of chemistry, rather than the mere acquisition of the facts of the science. Greater elasticity in the syllabuses of most examining bodies has rendered it possible to strive seriously after the achievement of this aim. The requirements include the careful performance of experiments, the correct observation of results, means of inducing thought about the work and its results, and opportunity for applying original thought to the solution of problems. The plan of this book seems eminently suited to help towards these ends, and we understand it has been tested and found successful at the public schools mentioned. Only one small objection, and that really a commendation in disguise, might be made, and that is as to the title of the book: it does not contain any chemistry. Probably Parts II. and III. will. This part deals with some elementary mensuration and physics, an acquaintance with which is necessary for a proper study of chemistry. We find clear instructions as to experiments on the measurement of length, area, and volume, such familiar objects as a halfpenny and a penny being introduced; on the construction of simple apparatus, with simple glass working; on simple effects of heat, and on thermometers; on the chemical balance; on the measurement of density; on solutions; on crystallization; on some properties of air and liquids; and on the identification of substances by their physical properties.

The boy who does with care even a fraction of the experiments here set forth, and works the problems set, will be well fitted to go on with the study of science, whether of chemistry or physics, and will be in a better position to deal with everyday phenomena in an intelligent manner. Science masters in general will find this introduction to practical science teaching very helpful, and we look forward with interest to the publication of Parts II. and III.

#### GEOGRAPHY AND MAPS.

*An Introduction to Practical Geography.* By A. T. Simmons and H. Richardson. (Macmillan.)—Every teacher of geography will admit that the usual answer given by a boy, when asked why he does not take kindly to this subject, is that it is so uninteresting. Is not this a sufficient condemnation of the crude methods employed in teaching it? The authors of the work before us have clearly demonstrated that, with a well-regulated practical course, a large store of geographical knowledge may be imparted in a manner most interesting to boys. Particularly useful will be found the numerous data and meteorological statistics given for advanced scholars, while the sections dealing with the physics and chemistry of geography will be welcome. We commend this excellent book to the attention of school authorities, but fear that the amount of time demanded by so much practical work will be an obstacle to its general adoption.

*The World and its People.* Geography Readers. 2 vols. (Nelson & Sons.)—Those who are familiar with standard geographical works will have little difficulty in identifying the different quarries in which the unnamed authors of the present series of readers have mined very freely, though with a varying degree of success. Here and there the lack of any real geographical training comes out clearly. Thus we read that in the temperate lands there is only one harvest a year, and that as a remote consequence of this the inhabitants "unite into clans, tribes, and states," a grotesque misapplication of the methods of anthropogeography which might well bring that young and struggling subject into disrepute with teachers. Nor would any trained geographer have written that "the Barren Lands in the north of North America produce nothing but lichens and mosses, while the corresponding parts of South America contain great grassy plains, and some of the densest tropical forests in the world." Those parts of the books, however, which needed merely the putting of accessible information into a fresh form are well done, and the coloured illustrations are in many cases very pretty.

*Our Island's Story.* By C. F. Hayward. (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—No efforts have been spared to render this little volume a favourite with young pupils, the leading incidents in our annals being described in the simplest of language, and special attention being paid to cause and effect.

Excellent illustrations are supplied to assist in gaining clear ideas of the more important persons and events; the only objection we raise is that the rich colouring of some of the plates may give a very false impression of the conditions of life in the early periods of our history. Apart from this the book is attractive, being printed in clear type on good paper.

*Philips' Comparative Series of Large School Maps: British Isles* (Scale 1: 750,000); *Asia* (Scale 1: 6,000,000); *South America* (Scale 1: 6,000,000); *World* (Scale at Equator 1: 21,000,000).—These maps have a superficial resemblance to one of the best series of German wall-maps, but a closer examination shows that in construction and in the selection of data they are not copied from this source, but are independent works, though no doubt inspired by it. The resemblance is mainly in the use of an analogous scheme and tone of colour. The deep and shallow seas are dark and light blue respectively; the lowlands, under 600 feet, are green; the highlands, over 3,000 feet, are dark brown; and intermediate lands are two shades of brown. The employment of green and brown for different elevations, though now common, is open to some objections. The abrupt transition from green to brown is apt to raise very curious notions in children's minds. Much better effects are undoubtedly obtained by using a gamut from a white or light yellow to a dark brown, such as that which was formerly used on German wall-maps. Accepting the colour-scheme, we consider that a distinction should have been made between land under and over 6,000 feet. Then the great areas of Tibet and Bolivia, and the line of the loftiest ranges, would stand out more clearly. It is true, by the use of hill-shading, which is very properly adopted in addition to colours between contour lines, this is almost neutralized in the case of mountain chains, but not in the case of the vast plateaus. The choice of features to be emphasized and of names to be inserted is on the whole good. Too much is made of the higher ground

between the Ganges and Indus basins; too little of some of the heights in England which are just over 600 feet, the colouring of which would have made the features of the country more evident.

Among the good points of the series are the small-scale politically coloured maps, quite sufficient for ordinary school purposes; the sections across the continents or countries; and the small inset of England and Wales on the same scale as the large map, where that area does not otherwise appear on the map.

The world sheet deserves special mention, and on the whole is the best wall-map of the world we know. The oval map on Mollweide's projection occupies the greater part of the sheet; the Old and New World hemispheres are shown on Lambert's projection; the British and United States territories on a Mercator map; and north and south polar maps, on rather a small scale, are in the upper corners. If the hemispheres had been coloured to show vegetation as well as ocean currents, it would have added to the value of the map.

In some other minor points the series might be amended. The projection used should be stated on other than the world maps, and each map should be dated. Taken altogether, this is the best and most reasonably priced series of maps issued in this country; and their cost might be considerably reduced, without lessening their usefulness, if the publishers would issue them unvarnished, but mounted and dissected so as to fold into six or nine, as is done in the case of most German wall-maps.

*The Historical and Modern Atlas of the British Empire*, by C. Grant Robertson and J. G. Bartholomew (Methuen & Co.), will be of great value to those concerned with the study of the history of the Empire. The maps appear, upon the whole, admirably adapted for their purpose; and, in combining information as to physical features and products with political boundaries, the authors are doubtless on the right track. Such work exposes itself, of course, to criticism of details. The rough-and-ready methods of the map-maker lend themselves with difficulty to the confusion resulting from the existence of rival claims to the same territories. No attempt is here made to mark such rival claims, and the result is often very unsatisfactory: e.g., in the map of British North America in 1841 the boundary between the British possessions and the United States is calmly placed as it was settled five years later, in 1846. The map does not even mark the significant name "Oregon"; and New Caledonia exhibits definite boundaries, though at the time it was only the resort of the fur traders, and cannot be claimed as a British colony till the foundation of British Columbia at a later date. We think it misleading, considering the vague knowledge of the time and the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, to draw a distinct line of boundary between the Hudson's Bay Territory and the North-West Territory. On the map it appears as if the Red River Settlement (which, by the way, is not marked) belonged to the North-West Territory, as opposed to Rupert's Land or the Hudson's Bay Territory; but in fact the grant to Selkirk was, of course, from the Hudson's Bay Company, and his interests were bought back by them in 1834. The maps of British North America in 1791 and 1841 convey a very false idea of what really happened. The student would infer a great western development, which did not really take place. The dates 1791 and 1841 are significant on account of the Constitutional Act, which

founded the two Canadas, and of the subsequent union; but they have little geographical significance. It would have been better to give a map of Canada under the Quebec Act, to compare with its boundaries under the 1783 settlement. Again, the value of the map of the North American colonies, 1755-63, is seriously diminished by the absence of any suggestion of rival claims. It is surely wrong to place the date 1628 by North Carolina; it is true that there was an abortive grant of that date, but North Carolina, as a British colony, belongs to the grant of 1663 to Ashley and his associates. The maps of India in 1707, 1765, 1805, and 1858 are especially useful, as illustrating the political history; and, in spite of small omissions and mistakes, the atlas thoroughly deserves a wide popularity.

### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

IN reviewing last week Mr. Winston Churchill's life of his father we mentioned the composition of "the Fourth Party," and stated that the account given was based upon the articles by Mr. Harold Gorst in *The Nineteenth Century*. This gentleman now publishes through Messrs. Smith & Elder a volume entitled *The Fourth Party*. He points out that "the original material on which this more comprehensive account of the Fourth Party has been founded was contributed to *The Nineteenth Century Review* in the form of articles." Mr. Gorst, as we have already said on two occasions, makes his father's "Party" consist of "the four belligerent Tories" who, according to him, formed "a definite political compact." In another passage he alludes to them as being "inspired by a definite policy." This view we have contradicted, and continue to oppose, in the interests of historical veracity, and we do not find it necessary to go beyond the pages of Mr. Harold Gorst himself to prove our case. Even when he is writing of 1880, the one session in which Mr. Balfour acted with the three members, among whom for five years he sat, Mr. Gorst quotes with approval Mr. Lucy's happy phrase describing Mr. Balfour as "the odd man of the Fourth Party." Mr. Gorst rightly says that the present Conservative leader "always thought it impolitic to give any handle to the supposition that the Conservative party was a house divided against itself," a "conviction" which had a "dampening effect." The others "were perfectly well aware of his views on the subject of the Fourth Party." His attitude "was certainly not" that "generally adopted by the famous group below the gangway." It was in the session of 1880 that Mr. Balfour, if ever, can be said to have belonged to Lord Randolph's party, yet it is of that very session that Mr. Gorst writes: "Mr. Balfour had not yet fully imbibed the democratic principles which were to be their 'guiding star.'" Mr. Gorst reaches his ninth chapter before he admits "the first quarrel." Yet even this began in 1880, "at the close of the session." Immediately after Christmas "the quarrel developed into a serious one... there were no more dinners, or miniature Cabinet councils." When, later, Lord Randolph reconstituted his little combination, Mr. Balfour cannot be said to have acted with him. The quarrel had concerned at one time Ireland, at another democracy. When closure became the leading Parliamentary subject, Mr. Gorst states that "the Fourth Party attacked" the Tory leaders. "Three of its members—the fourth disagreed—drew up a comprehensive indictment.... Mr. Balfour, the member of the Fourth

Party who had disagreed with the policy adopted by his colleagues," fought them publicly. "They were also not altogether unanimous on the subject of Sir S. Northcote's personal merits... with Mr. Balfour a different motive was in operation." Yet "the four colleagues—or at least three of them—continued to act together with unabated vigour." In the session of 1883 "it neither suited Mr. Balfour, nor could he have been expected, to act with Lord Randolph and the Fourth Party in the new circumstances that had arisen.... Mr. Balfour gradually dissociated himself from his colleagues," and sometimes "opposed them actively." In the session of 1884 Mr. Gorst names "the Fourth Party—now consisting of Lord R. Churchill, Sir H. Wolff," and the author's father; nevertheless Mr. Balfour "continued to sit" between or among them. In the great struggle called "the final victory" over the official ring "Mr. Balfour canvassed actively in the interests of the official candidate" against Lord Randolph, who beat him. Thus the Fourth Party "achieved final victory in their struggle with the Conservative leaders for influence and power," and "gained the objects for which it had fought." We prove our case from the mouth of Mr. Gorst himself.

MESSRS. METHUEN & Co. publish an excellent Port Arthur volume under the title *The Great Siege*, by Mr. B. W. Norre-gaard. It is a pity, indeed, that so good a book comes late among the volumes upon the subject, and follows, after a long gap, the almost simultaneous publication of three works dealing with the same topics which we reviewed at length. Almost the only point upon which we are disposed to question the conclusions to which our author has come concerns the Japanese cavalry: he has that low opinion of them which was universal before the war, but does not attempt to meet the arguments which have been based by other writers upon their success against both Russian regular cavalry and Cossacks.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH publishes through Messrs. T. C. & E. C. Jack *Irish History and the Irish Question*, in regard to which little fault can be found with his "attempt to trace the general course of the history," until, indeed, we come to 1885. Gladstone's action is made to appear more sudden than it was by the words "turned round and coalesced with Parnell." It is not possible to treat 1885 and 1886 historically without an explanation of the Randolph Churchill and the Carnarvon episodes, to which we alluded in our review of Mr. Churchill's volumes. While, however, Mr. Goldwin Smith writes rather as a Unionist politician than as an historian at this one point, he will be thought by Unionists to travel dangerously far in the Home Rule direction in his last pages. He suggests, by way of "devolution" and "local self-government," that the Irish members should "sit annually at Dublin," and seems to share Lord Dunraven's view.

THE Tennysonian will be eager to read once more *In Memoriam*, "annotated by the author," which appears beautifully printed in the familiar green covers (Macmillan). It is true that a good deal of the right meaning of the poem has by now penetrated even the brainpan of stubborn commentators, but it is well to have assurance made doubly sure by the poet's own testimony, carefully presented by Lord Tennyson, and to have allusions which no one could settle fixed once for all. Some of the matter printed here has appeared in the 'Memoir,' or in sources less accessible; in other points, especially the classical references, explanations have already been

overdone. But here, at any rate, at the end of the right text is gathered, without fuss or verbosity, the essential commentary. It opens with views of the poem by Gladstone, Henry Sidgwick, and Westcott, and includes some interesting testimony concerning Tennyson's views of religion. We do not see, by the by, the remark he made to Mr. Knowles, recorded, we think, in *The Nineteenth Century* (January, 1893), that "In Memoriam" is more hopeful than I am." This, of course, may have been true of his mood of the moment, though not of his belief as a whole.

To pass to details, the "stepping-stones" of i. refer to Goethe. The "plane of molten glass" in xv. is a calm sea. The "forgotten fields" of xli. still remain obscure, though the late Sir Richard Jebb is quoted as giving an explanation which is, we may add, shared by Prof. A. C. Bradley. Lxiv.—on the man "Who breaks his birth's invidious bar"—was written, we learn, when Tennyson was walking up and down the Strand and Fleet Street; while the beauties of lxxxvi. were those of Barmouth. Prof. George Darwin bears tribute to the accuracy of the expression "The stillness of the central sea" in cxxiii. A few references are given to earlier poets, but this kind of note could have been largely increased. Thus we can hardly dissociate

Let darkness keep her raven gloss  
from Milton's

Smoothing the raven down  
Of darkness till it smil'd ('Comus,' 251).

But Tennyson's well-known sensitiveness on the subject of such correspondences may well have reduced the record of them here, and he was certainly right in complaining that such parallelisms were overdone. After all, "appropriate things are meant to be appropriated," and it could not be said of our great stylist, as it was of an unfortunate minor poet, that he touched nothing which he did not deform.

MR. SUTRO'S translation of Maeterlinck's essays *The Treasure of the Humble* has been reprinted by Mr. Arthur L. Humphreys in the "Belles-Lettres" section of "The Royal Library," which means, to put it briefly, that we have an exquisite book in a form worthy of its contents. All book-lovers must rejoice in the care and taste that go to the making of "The Royal Library," which is beautiful, yet in no way pretentious. On Mr. Sutro's version we wrote at length in 1897, when it first appeared. It is sufficient to say here that we regarded the book as "in some respects one of the most important, as it is certainly the most purely beautiful," of Maeterlinck's works. We hope it will fall into many hands in this delightful form. Not the least of the merits of "The Royal Library" is that it is light in hand. We sometimes doubt if the ordinary large éditions de luxe, in spite of their advantages, can ever be read with comfort, unless one has a "literary machine" instead of a hand to hold them, and that is a luxury beyond most of us.

THE anthology of *The Hundred Best Latin Poems (Lyrical)*, selected by Mr. J. W. Mackail (Glasgow, Gowans & Gray; London, Brimley Johnson), should be a delight to every cultivated man. It costs only sixpence in paper, and it might be used with great advantage in the higher forms of schools, as it includes poems like the 'Pervigilium Veneris,' which are unknown, we dare say, to many classical masters. Mr. Mackail has a rare gift of taste, and prints, besides much of Horace and Catullus, a piece each from Claudian, Petronius, Prudentius, and Statius, while there are five selections each from Seneca and Boethius.



WE are pleased to see a new edition of Hugh Miller's *My Schools and Schoolmasters* (Edinburgh, G. A. Morton), a story of the fifties, which will well bear re-reading, being full of interesting characteristics of Scottish life and manners, told in straightforward, racy fashion. The introduction sufficiently indicates Miller's merits and defects. He has passed away as an influence, but this record of his life will always, we think, retain a delectable freshness.

WE have received *The Schoolmasters Yearbook and Directory* for 1906 (Sonnenschein). This is the fourth annual issue of a useful educational guide. 'The Directory of Schoolmasters' and 'List of Secondary Schools,' are full, and generally accurate in detail; they fail, however, to include some important private schools and their masters, e.g., Mr. A. H. Evans's at Horris Hill, Newbury. We are pleased with the 'Bibliography of Educational Books,' which shows judgment. The review of the year is again ably done, and the book keeps up the record of the increasing number of educational associations.

MR. JOHN LONG has added to his capital "Library of Modern Classics" *Tom Brown's Schooldays* and *A Tale of Two Cities*. The illustrations and introduction to the former are good; but we find nothing about the date of Dickens's story or its sources, and the pictures here have a hazy effect which is not pleasing.

THE January number of *The Dublin Review*, under Mr. Wilfrid Ward's editorship, reaches a high level of interest, and should be welcome to all cultivated people. Dr. Gasquet writes on his experiences in America; Mrs. Meynell has a poem. 'Manning and Gladstone' is an interesting article on a new life of the former now in the press. There is a long article on 'St. Thomas Aquinas and Medieval Thought.' Prof. J. S. Phillimore writes on 'The Greek Anthology' in a fantastic style which spoils his scholarship.

WE have on our table *The Origin of Warship*, by Rafael Karsten (Wasa, F. W. Unggren),—*Should Clergymen Criticise the Bible?* by the Bishop of Ossory and others (Nisbet),—*The Russo-Turkish War, 1877*, by Major F. Maurice (Sonnenschein),—*Biographic Clinics*, Vol. III., by G. M. Gould (Rebman),—*Life and Letters of John Collingwood Bruce*, by Sir G. Bruce (Blackwood),—*On Centenarians*, by T. E. Young (C. & E. Layton),—*Trial of the City of Glasgow Bank Directors*, edited by W. Wallace (Sweet & Maxwell),—*The Passing of the Preceptor*, by D. Fraser (Bagster),—*A Practical Guide to the Death Duties and Death Duty Accounts*, by C. Beatty (Effingham Wilson),—*Hints on Building a Church*, by H. P. Maskell ('Church Bells' Office),—*British Imperialism*, by Baron F. von Oppenheimer, translated by D. Hayman (Owen),—*The Teaching of Modern Languages*, by C. Brereton (Blackie),—*Fragments Relating to Barton-on-Humber*, by T. Tomblason (Barton-on-Humber, Ball),—*Via Crucis*, by W. Hall (Routledge),—*A Harvest of Idleness*, by Agnes R. Howell (Norwich, Goose),—*Studies in Browning*, by Susan Cunningham (Sonnenschein),—*Poems of Love*, by G. K. A. Bell (Routledge),—*Love's Metamorphosis*, by T. Folliott (Fifield),—*The Three Resurrections and the Triumph of Maeve*, by Eva Gore-Booth (Longmans),—*The Faithless Favourite*, by E. Sauter (St. Louis, At the Sign of the Leech),—*Leaves of Holly*, by F. Gurney (Elkin Mathews),—*Midsummer Eve*, by G. Bottomley (Harting, Petersfield, Guthrie),—*The Well of the Saints*, by J. M. Synge (Bullen),—*To Modern Maidens*, by a Modern Matron (Simpkin & Marshall),—*Rob Lindsay and his School*, by

One of his Old Pupils (Bagster),—*A Sicilian Marriage*, by D. Sladen (White),—and *Abregé du Journal du Marquis de Dangeau*, edited by E. Pilastre (Paris, Firmin-Didot).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Baptist Handbook, 1906, 2/6 net.  
Bible (H. W.), Tides of Thought, 4/  
Carmichael (F. F.), Sermons on Different Subjects, 2/6 net.  
Congregational Year-Book, 1906, 2/6  
Pastor's Diary and Clerical Record, 1906, 2/6 net.  
Peabody (F. G.), Jesus Christ and the Christian Character, 6/6 net.  
Stapleton (Mrs. B.), A History of the Post-Reformation Catholic Missions in Oxfordshire, 10/6 net.

## Law.

Alford (C. J.), Mining Law of the British Empire, 8/6 net.  
Briggs (W.), The Law of International Copyright, 16/  
Goddard (M.), Manual of Ecclesiastical Law and Practice, 1/6 net.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Isham (S.), The History of American Painting, 21/ net.  
Stephens (H. H.), Black-Board and Free-Arm Drawing, 4/6 net.

## Poetry and the Drama.

Begley (Rev. W.), Bacon's Nova Reuscatio, Vol. III., 5/ net.  
Burns (R.), Selected Poems, Introduction by A. Lang, 1/6 net.  
Debenham (M. H.), Dialogues, Duologues, and Monologues, 1/6  
Fitch (Clyde), The Girl with the Green Eyes, 3/ net.  
Madonna of the Poets, gathered by A. Bartle, 2/6 net.  
Platt (I. H.), Bacon Cryptograms in Shakespeare, and other Studies, 5/ net.  
St. John (C.), Henry Irving, 1/ net.

## Music.

Elson's Music Dictionary, by L. C. Elson.  
Hathaway (J. W. G.), How Sweet the Moonlight sleeps upon this Bank! 1/1  
Tarnowski (Count S.), Chopin as revealed by Extracts from his Diary, 2/6 net.

## Bibliography.

Franklin (Benjamin), List of Papers in the Library of Congress.

## Philosophy.

Höfding (H.), The Problems of Philosophy, translated by G. M. Fisher, 4/6 net.

## Political Economy.

Balfour (A. J.), Fiscal Reform, 2/6 net.  
Hare (H. E.), Tariff without Tears, 1/6 net.

## History and Biography.

Archer (F. R.), The Gambia Colony and Protectorate, 10/ net.  
Ardill (J. R.), Forgotten Facts of Irish History, 2/6 net.  
Briscoe (J. P.), Byways of Nottinghamshire History, 3/6 net.  
Chronicles of London, edited by C. L. Kingsford, 10/6 net.  
Churchill (W. S.), Lord Randolph Churchill, 2 vols., 36/ net.  
Franklin (B.), Writings, collected by A. H. Smyth, Vols. I. and II., each 12/6 net.  
Gore (H. R.), The Fourth Party, 7/6 net.  
Howard-Flanders (W.), King, Parliament, and Army, 7/6 net.  
MacMichael (J. H.), The Story of Charing Cross and its Immediate Neighbourhood, 7/6 net.  
Norreagaard (B. W.), The Great Siege, Investment, and Fall of Port Arthur, 10/6 net.  
Smith (Goldwin), Irish History and the Irish Question, 5/ net.  
Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, New Series, Vol. XIX.

## Geography and Travel.

Colquhoun (A. R.), The Africander Land, 16/ net.  
Geographical Journal, Vol. XXVI, 15/  
Havell (E. B.), Benares, the Sacred City, 12/6 net.  
Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer, edited by A. and L. Helprin, 42/ net.

## Sports and Pastimes.

Crowther (S.) and Ruhl (A.), Rowing and Track Athletics, 8/6 net.

## Philology.

Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, by R. Ellis, 8/6  
Eckmann-Chatrin (E.), Histoire d'un Homme du Peuple edited by R. E. A. Chessex, 3/  
Grandgent (C. H.), An Outline of the Phonology and Morphology of Old Provençal, 6/ net.  
Madsen (A. C.), Senga Handbook, 2/6 net.  
McLaren (J.), A Grammar of the Kafir Language, 5/  
Nodder (C.), Jean Shogar, edited by D. L. Savory, 2/  
Pratt (A.) and Eve (A.), A Modern English Grammar, 3/6 net.

Smith (A. H.), A First Year's French Book on the Oral Method, 1/6  
Tibullus, edited by J. P. Postgate, 1/6

## Science.

Boole (M. E.), Logic taught by Love, 3/6 net.  
Clerke (A. M.), Modern Cosmogonies, 3/6 net.  
Dixon (W. E.), A Manual of Pharmacology, 15/ net.  
Geological Survey of India, Records of, Vol. XXXII. Part IV., 1r.  
Huggard (W. R.), A Handbook of Climatic Treatment, including Balneology, 12/6 net.  
Jordan (P. S.), A Guide to the Study of Fishes, 2 vols., 20/ net.  
Kellogg (V. L.), American Insects, 21/ net.  
Lockwood's Builder's, Architect's, Contractor's, and Engineer's Price-Book for 1906, edited by F. T. W. Miller, 4/  
MacColl (H.), Symbolic Logic and its Applications, 4/6 net.  
Pierpont (A. K.), The Elements of Geometry in Theory and Practice, 2/  
Recent Advances in Physiology and Bio-Chemistry, edited by L. Hill, 18/ net.  
Schofield (A. T.), The Management of a Nerve Patient, 5/ net.

## Juvenile Books.

Adams (H. C.), Tales of the Civil Wars, 2/  
Archibald (C. H.), Bible Lessons for Little Beginners, Second Year, 2/6  
Harvey (T. E.), Poor Raoul, and other Fables, 1/6 net.  
Nursery Rhyme Plays, 2/ net.

## General Literature.

Campaign Guide, 1906, 5/ net.  
Cleave (L.), Soul Twilight, 6/  
Cross (Victoria), Six Women, 6/  
Dawson (F. W.), The Scar, 6/  
Dickens (C.), A Tale of Two Cities, 2/ net.  
Fox (A. W.), The Rating of Land Values, 3/6 net.  
Hughes (T.), Tom Brown's Schooldays, 2/ net.  
Huneker (J.), Visionaries, 6/  
Leahy (A. H.), Heroic Romances of Ireland, Vol. II., 3/ net.  
Little Book of Graces, 2/6 net.  
Macmillan's New Globe Readers, Book III., 1/2  
Maeterlinck (M.), The Treasure of the Humble, 6/ net.  
Myrick (H.), Cache la Poudre, 7/6  
Scott (Sir W.), Ivanhoe, edited by Fanny Johnson, 1/6  
Sergeant (A.), The Choice of Emelia, 6/  
Summer Nosegay (A.), by a North-Country Rambler, 3/6  
Sylvia (Carmen), Suffering's Journey on the Earth, translated by M. A. Nash, 3/6 net.  
Thorne (G.), A Lost Cause, 1/  
Willing's Press Guide, 1906, 1/  
Wittigschlager (W.), Minna, Wife of the Young Rabbi, 6/

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art and Archaeology.

Bouchot (H.), Les Primitifs Français, 4fr.  
Nau (A. W.), Beitrag zur prähistorischen Terminologie, 5m.  
Rosenthal (L.), Géricault, 3fr. 50.

## Drama.

Truffier (J.), Athènes et la Comédie Française, 3fr.

## History and Biography.

Boschot (A.), La Jeunesse d'un Romantique: Hector Berlioz, 1803-31, 4fr.  
Goutel (E. H. de), Mémoires du Général Marquis Alphonse d'Hautpoul, 1789-1805, 7fr. 50.  
Moustafa Kamel Pacha, Egyptiens et Anglais, 3fr. 50.  
Nachod (A.), Geschichte v. Japan: Vol. I. Book I. Die Urzeit, 2m.  
Pastor (L.), Geschichte der Päpste seit dem Ausgang des Mittelalters: Vol. IV. Part I. Leo X., 8m.  
Tinzer (A.), Die Geschichte der Juden in Tirol u. Vorarlberg, Parts I. and II., 17m.  
Thirion (H.), Madame de Prie, 1698-1727, 7fr. 50.

## Folk-lore.

Jubainville (H. d'Arbois de), Les Druides et les Dieux Celtiques à Forme d'Animaux, 4fr.

## Sports.

Allemagne (H. R. d'), Les Cartes à jouer du Quatorzième au Vingtième Siècle, 2 vols., 60fr.

## General Literature.

Doumer (P.), Livre de mes Filis, 3fr.  
Jaloux (E.), Le Jeune Homme au Masque, 3fr. 50.  
Paris-Hachette, 1906, 3fr. 75.  
Rosny (J. H.), Sous le Fardeau, 3fr. 50.  
Salomon (M.), L'Esprit du Temps, 3fr. 50.  
Tinsau (L. de), Les Etourderies de la Chanoinesse, 3fr. 50.

\* All books received at the office up to Wednesday morning will be included in this List unless previously noted.

## THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE general meeting of the Classical Association of England and Wales was held on the 5th and 6th inst. at King's College, London, under the presidency of Dr. S. H. Butcher. The Chairman first offered a graceful tribute to the memory of Sir Richard Jebb, who had allowed himself to be nominated for the office of President. He reminded his hearers that all of them were in some sense Jebb's disciples, and owed him a priceless debt of gratitude for opening up new regions of Greek literature, and enlarging their conception of what classical learning could become. He doubted if any textual critic had ever combined such brilliancy and such divining skill with so large and sane and sympathetic a judgment; and in the field of beautiful composition he ventured to believe Jebb was without a rival. He was in the best sense an *anima naturaliter Græca*. The Association also deeply regretted the loss of another of its Vice-Presidents, Dr. D. B. Monro.

The Report of the Council showed a steady increase in membership, and among other matters expressed cordial thanks to Dr. J. P. Postgate, who retires from his arduous duties as one of the hon. secretaries, after two years of devoted service. The committee appointed to consider the introduction of a uniform pronunciation of Latin was not in a position to report.

After the election of Lord Curzon as President for the ensuing year, of Vice-Presidents,

six members of Council, and other officers, it was agreed on the proposal of Dr. Postgate to alter the name of the Association to "The Classical Association," by the omission of the words "of England and Wales." Prof. Conway then proposed that the Council should be empowered to present a memorial to the Secretary of War representing that the present examinations of candidates for the military colleges are of an injurious character, and virtually exclude from a military career all boys on the classical sides of public schools. It was thought by some that the War Office should be asked without ambiguity to restore Latin as an obligatory subject; but Prof. Conway's motion was finally adopted.

In his paper on 'The Religion of Prehistoric Greece,' illustrated by lantern-slides, Mr. D. G. Hogarth expressed the view that, as the result of recent research, writers will in future be more cautious in talking about Oriental and Asiatic influences. Excavations at Cnossus had produced phenomena in comparison with which anything Phœnician yet discovered was modern.

At Friday evening's conversation Prof. Clifford Allbutt entered a strong plea for the speaking of Latin in the class-room, urging that our possession of a foreign language which we can speak, and in which therefore we think, is very different from that of another language which appears to us only in the simulacrum of a book. By the act of speaking, a language becomes built into and integrated with the fabric of a part of the brain, and Latin is a tongue which can, by speaking, be built intimately into the very nature of the pupil.

At Saturday's meeting the committee nominated to consider by what methods those employed in classical teaching could be kept in touch with recent discovery and investigation recommended the publication every autumn of a report on the progress of classical studies in the various branches of literary history, comparative philology, archæology, &c. This was adopted, as was also a more elaborate document from the committee which had considered the spelling and printing of Latin texts for school and college use. The main recommendations were:—

"That in texts of Latin authors intended for the use of beginners the quantity of long vowels be marked except in syllables where they would be also 'long by position.'....."

"That *v* and *u* be continued in use to distinguish the two sounds of Latin *u* in books intended only for beginners, but that *j* be discontinued altogether.

"That it is desirable that a hand list of the words in which the natural length of a vowel in a syllable where it would be 'long by position' is definitely established should be prepared and issued by the Association for the use of teachers."

Beyond this, a small pamphlet will be issued containing a statement of the present principles governing Latin orthography, the spelling recommended for adoption in school texts being that of the epoch of Quintilian, or the earliest attested spelling of subsequent times. Detailed recommendations were also given in certain cases of variation occurring in a large number of words.

Perhaps the most important business before the meeting was the report of the committee appointed to consider in what respects the present school curriculum in Latin and Greek can be lightened and the means of instruction improved. Their interim report, which was debated for over two hours, is a careful document based on the collection of much information. In dealing with boys' schools it proceeds:—

"It seems that, in view of the legitimate claims of other subjects, the amount of time devoted to the study of classics on the classical side of boys'

public schools is as great as can reasonably be expected; but the Committee is of opinion that time and effort might be saved and better results obtained by certain changes in the method of teaching Greek.

"The system of classical teaching in most schools seems to be directed towards the ultimate production of a certain number of finished scholars both in Latin and in Greek, educated for the most part on what may be called linguistic lines, i.e., with special attention to grammar and composition. But while it is right that elementary Latin should be studied partly (though not exclusively) as a linguistic discipline, the Committee thinks that it is unnecessary and undesirable in the case of the average boy to apply precisely this method of teaching to Greek also.

"The education in Greek of the average boy, with whom in this report we are mainly concerned, should, in the opinion of the Committee, be directed to the reading and appreciation of Greek authors, together with such study of grammar and simple exercises in writing Greek as may be desirable as a means to this end. For the training of such boys in the principles of language and the acquisition of the linguistic sense, it is generally admitted that Latin is the proper vehicle. And if this kind of training has been thorough, it should be possible for boys when they begin Greek to apply the linguistic experience acquired through their training in Latin to the study of Greek, and to pass at an early stage to the reading of Greek literature."

The main contention of the Committee, as presented by Prof. Sonnenschein, was that Greek composition in the proper sense was not an end of school study for the average boy in the lower and middle forms. Two resolutions were submitted:—

"Resolution I. That in the lower and middle forms of boys' public schools, whereas Latin should be taught with a view to the correct writing of the language as well as to the intelligent reading of Latin authors, Greek should be taught only with a view to the intelligent reading of Greek authors.

"Resolution II. That the Association petition the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to take into consideration the abolition of the separate Greek grammar paper at Responsions and the Previous Examination respectively, and the substitution for it of an easy paper in unprepared translation."

Of these the former, altered by the omission of the clause referring to Latin, was carried with two dissentients, the latter with one.

#### THE ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

MEMBERS of this incorporated Association from all parts of England and Wales met on Friday last week in St. Paul's School, Hammersmith, under the presidency of the Chairman of the year, Mr. C. H. Greene (Berkhamsted).

The retiring treasurer, Mr. Paterson (Mercers'), in presenting his report referred to the healthy state of the finances shown by the balance-sheet.

Mr. Coxhead (Liverpool), the outgoing Chairman, reviewed the work of the past year, regretting that success had not attended their efforts to secure the federation of the various bodies interested in secondary education. This failure was due to a lack of professional spirit, arising from indefiniteness of aim, overlapping, isolation, and prejudice; this was particularly injurious at the present time, when the Government was entering more largely into the sphere of secondary education, and united effort was demanded by the true interests of the profession. The sinking of prejudices, the raising of the standard of attainments, the spread of educational ideas and methods, would be best secured by concerted action of the different bodies, and their own Association would not relax its efforts in this direction.

A strong appeal was made to the men

teaching in our great public schools. Was it from prejudice that they stood aloof from this Association, which was doing such useful work? In the present year every effort would be made to secure the membership of these masters, whose responsibility was proportional to their power of doing good work. The Board of Education was censured for its attitude in regard both to the Teachers' Register and to the question of appeal.

The case of dismissal at Warwick School was next introduced by Mr. Somerville (Eton), who pointed out the injustice of the principle involved. An animated discussion followed the speech of Mr. Riches, bursar of the school, who attempted to defend and justify the action of the head master, Mr. Keeling. It was unanimously resolved,

"That this meeting strongly protests against the indefensible and unjust conduct of the governing body of Warwick School in refusing to give Mr. Richardson the opportunity of being heard in his own defence, and emphatically condemns the principle that a master should be dismissed for not introducing pupils to the school."

Mr. Pruen (Cheltenham), in proposing that the attention of the new Government should be called to the serious condition of the Register of Teachers, declared that the Register was at present virtually a dead letter; while Mr. Heath (Birmingham), in seconding, denounced the Board of Education as guilty of a breach of faith with the profession in inducing teachers to pay fees for registration, and then refusing all recognition of the Register in schemes of schools, &c. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. Page (Charterhouse) next moved

"That this meeting welcomes the proposal for a Federal Council of Secondary Teachers, as likely to promote the co-operation of all associations of secondary teachers in advancing the general interests of education."

Having urged the importance of secondary education, and shown how our national greatness is dependent on it, he declared that joint action was essential to remedy "the delightful confusion of admired disorder" existing in our public schools. He enumerated as the outside forces affecting education, the wishes of parents, the medical men, the psychologists, the theorists in education, the specialists in the various subjects, the different governing authorities, the War Office, and lastly outside examinations. While assistant masters were expected to give their attention to all these, they themselves, though doing nine-tenths of the work in our schools, had no voice in the affairs of their profession. They must hammer away at the Board of Education, whose treatment of the important deputation of head and assistant masters was described as the minimum of personal courtesy in conjunction with the maximum of official insolence. The motion, seconded by Mr. Montgomery, was adopted *nem. con.*

The meeting then adopted a resolution, proposed by Mr. Somerville and seconded by Mr. Thompson (Plymouth), welcoming the proposal to establish a joint examination to qualify for matriculation in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and hoping that the standard of such an examination would be higher than that of Responsions and the Previous Examination.

At the afternoon meeting a large concourse of assistant masters and others interested in teaching assembled to hear Lord Roberts explain his scheme for strengthening our national defences by the introduction of rifle-shooting and military drill into the curricula of our schools. The veteran field-marshal affirmed that we ought always to be ready to put in the field an army of



500,000 men, and to effect this the youths of our schools should not only be taught to shoot, but also urged to regard this as a patriotic duty. The great drawback to efficient training was the length of time required for it, and the consequent interference with a business career, if this training was taken after schooldays were over. This objection might be to a great extent overcome by taking instruction in rifle-shooting and military drill whilst still *in statu pupillari*. The thorough training in these subjects would tend to develop the character of the boy, even though he might never need to bear arms in the defence of his country. Having given an outline of what was being done in this direction at our large public schools, and having shown that great progress was being made in the various cadet corps, Lord Roberts reminded the assistant masters of their duty to the country; it was to instil patriotism, to inculcate a lofty idea of self-sacrifice, and the conviction that skill in the use of the rifle was a duty to the empire. He was sure that the boys would prove, morally, mentally, and physically, better men. He assured his audience that the only means of avoiding a lengthy period of training or conscription was to adopt the course he recommended. He was convinced from experience that much of the time now devoted to classics might with greater advantage be given to such subjects as history, geography, and science. Support should be given by the War Office and the Treasury; sanction should be granted to the formation of corps of not fewer than twenty members; a rifle or carbine should be issued free for every fifteen boys, with free ammunition under conditions; and all corps should be under responsible officers.

Canon Lyttelton did not wish to criticize or traverse the statements of Lord Roberts, but admitted that on certain points raised he was not in full agreement with him. He suggested that the most practical method of dealing with the subject would be to make rifle-shooting compulsory for a certain block of boys or section of the school, so that every pupil would have to pass through it. He would recommend another course at a later period of the school career to strengthen the earlier work. The announcement by the head master of Eton that the boys of that noted school were to begin rifle-shooting in a few months elicited much applause. Further support to the proposal was given by Major Hoare (Haileybury), Mr. Kinman (Hertford), and Major Somerville (Eton).

Lord Roberts, in reply to a hearty expression of thanks, hoped that the movement would result in the supply of a larger number of officers from the Universities.

#### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENCE has been started in *The Times* by some doctors who wrote concerning the hours of sleep allotted to school-boys. It seems as if the present race were less hardy than its predecessors. But perhaps the real point is that boys do not get the sleep they are supposed to have because the older among them sit up to strange hours. This was certainly done in public schools in the writer's day, and the investigating Committee of the Head Masters' Conference may be reminded that the modern system does not encourage supervision by a dormitory master.

It is now generally recognized that education is forced on youngsters who are not fit

for it. The boy who takes too many subjects too early is passed in the race by the other who was taught things later and more gradually. It seems clear from ample investigation that the boys who began Greek, say, at six years of age, are at sixteen no better off than the boys who began it at twelve or thirteen.

We are sorry to notice that the Head Masters' Conference either did not understand or did not appreciate the important memorandum recommending a joint examination, to be held at schools qualifying for matriculation at Oxford or Cambridge. We hope that this scheme will have the fullest consideration, for here, as elsewhere, co-ordination tends to simplify matters, while a reasonable check on premature specialization will be afforded.

The public schools which award scholarships to young boys would do well not to confine themselves to a knowledge of classics, or whatever the special subject may be. The examination in other subjects should not be a farce, as it often is. We understand that in some of our great schools combined classics and mathematics can secure a scholarship. This arrangement ought to be widely adopted by examiners for scholarships of all kinds, for early confinement to one special line is a great menace to the chance of a liberal education which every boy of ability ought to look forward to.

We are glad to see that the Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools, which meets to-day, is asking for an extension of registration which will include a large number of teachers engaged in kindergarten and other forms of elementary teaching. Other resolutions concern freedom of movement for duly qualified teachers from one class of school to another; the requirement of a year's "recognized" training as well as a year's "recognized" satisfactory teaching experience for both grades of the Register; and the presence of a due proportion of registered teachers in secondary schools before such schools are recognized as eligible for Government grants.

It is not easy, without going into technical details, to exhibit striking features from the thick Blue-book of 'Statistics of Public Education in England and Wales, 1903-4-5.' The strength of the female side in education is shown, however, by the fact that it represents 21,848 recognized pupil-teachers in public elementary schools, as against 4,468 males. The statistics of "schools of art" give 230 schools in 1903-4, which is one less than the figures of 1902-3, but the number of students is higher—52,634 to 49,121. The number of technical institutions receiving grants in 1903-4 was only 19. In 'Special Optional Courses' new ideas are visible in the headings 'Rural Subjects,' 'Domestic Science and Household Management (for Women),' and 'Advanced Instruction in some Recognized Subject of Handicraft.' The numbers here are very small, as might be expected, but a useful beginning has been made.

The 'General Table of Ordinary Public Elementary Schools' gives the following figures: Council schools, 6,145, accommodating 3,172,622 children; and Voluntary schools, 14,082, accommodating 3,688,859. These figures do not deal with higher elementary schools, schools for defective children, and "Certified Efficient" schools.

The most striking feature of the report for the year 1905 by Dr. Struthers on 'Secondary Education (Scotland)' is the failure of the scheme for Commercial Certificates. It is suggested that the co-operation of merchants should be sought in settling the curriculum and "extending some sort of practical encouragement to

boys to equip themselves properly before they enter an office." The Edinburgh and Leith Chambers of Commerce have begun to form a committee for this purpose. The "Higher Grade Schools" established by the Code of 1899 have risen from 31 in 1900 to 131 in 1905, but co-ordination of authorities is needed, since they are, it appears, entering into unnecessary competition with good secondary schools. The teaching of English was strongly urged by Sir Henry Craik, and appears to be advancing slowly. We learn that

"a large percentage of the Honours candidates who wrote on Montrose confused him with Claverhouse. Similarly William the Lion was discussed on the supposition that he was William the Conqueror, while one candidate—an Edinburgh candidate, too—went so far as to ascribe to Jeanie Deans the exploit of Jenny Geddes."

The "Religious Question in Schools" is too complicated to be dealt with briefly. We may, however, direct attention to an article on that subject in the current *Hibbert Journal*, and to a memorandum recently issued by the Rationalist Press Association, which states that religion would be best taught by parents, or, where parents are incompetent, by the churches to which they belong. This is a sensible, but perhaps an ideal counsel. But it is certain that the "Conscience Clause" is unfair as marking out children for possible ridicule or unpleasant notice. The memorandum mentions that "lessons on the duties of citizenship and humanity" are moral in effect, and "are already employed in some 3,000 public elementary schools, including no less than 1,270 schools in the West Riding of Yorkshire alone."

Can essential virtues be separated now from Christianity, or inculcated equally well "without some metaphysical or theological views of morality"? That is the big question—a question which at present we cannot undertake to answer.

#### 'RUSSIA.'

We have received a long letter from the author of the above book (reviewed by us on December 30th), thanking us for the notice, but bringing forward numerous objections. We can give only a selection of the points raised, but in no case has injustice been done to the author by omissions. We number the points, and insert our reviewer's reply to them at the end.

Hôtel de Malte, Rue de Richelieu, Paris, Jan. 3rd, 1906.

1. With regard to the "strange seated stone figures" to which your reviewer refers, I fancy he can only have seen them in his dreams. I have no recollection of seeing them during my travels in Russia. The stone figures that I have described were *standing*, not *seated*.

2. Your reviewer complains of "a want of careful attention" in my allusion to the church chants. I should like to tell him that the words *are* quoted exactly as I and many others have heard them scores of times. The continuous repetition of the two words given in my book has a most comic effect on the ears of a stranger, which it is unfortunately impossible for me to reproduce.

3. The fault which your reviewer finds with my index is unanswerable, I admit, but I had nothing to do with its compilation, and was prevented by want of time from going through it before publication.

4. Your reviewer has not only misread, but he misquotes what I say about the wives of colonists cooking the food and waiting on their husbands' guests. I have nowhere stated that this is a practice among *Russians*:

it is purely German, and found only among Germans, and imported by them into Russia; but never in any case imitated by the Russians. I have visited Canada and the United States, and can assure your reviewer that the position of women in these countries is very different.

5. Again, "the depreciation of French caricature," which "will not bear investigation," is merely an interesting quotation from a book published in 1873, in spite of the fact that it is criticized as coming direct from myself.

6. Your reviewer goes on to remark, "We do not understand the references to the Struve family, the generations appearing to be confused." He may be interested to hear that all the facts I have given were taken down from Prof. Struve's own lips at his own table (in Kharkoff).

7. The misspelling of the name Cathcart is due to the fact of my having copied the inscription, letter for letter, from that hero's tomb in Sebastopol.

8. With regard to Parker, I was not the only person who heard Tolstoy's remark concerning him, and I could easily convince your reviewer that the Parker referred to was the American Parker.

ANNETTE M. B. MEAKIN.

Our reviewer's replies are as follows:—

1. The figures, which still abound in the Steppe north of the Sea of Azof, look as though seated. See also Custine. It is probable that the art of the "barbarian" sculptors was not equal to the task of making them seem to stand on feet.

2. The closing words of the verses of all the litanies are not those given by the author.

3. Authors ought to insist on having a good index, especially if they are not novices.

4. Our point was that the practice is as common and necessary in the "back blocks" of Australia, Canada, and the United States as it is in Russia, whether among German Russians or among Russians. There was no quotation of the words.

5. Why is the passage quoted with apparent approval if not endorsed?

6. We showed by dates the impossibility of the great Struve, the astronomer, being in the author's mind.

7. The author repeatedly writes in her own person of the well-known general after whom the famous hill was named, with the same misspelling.

8. It is quite possible that our conjecture, named by us as such, was wrong.

#### MR. LEE'S 'CENSUS OF SHAKESPEARE FIRST FOLIOS.'

108A, Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W., January 5th.

MRS. LEITER, of Washington, calls my attention to an error of description, which it is right that I should correct without delay, in the account that I have given, in the 'Census of Shakespeare First Folios,' of the copy which the late L. Z. Leiter acquired of the late Bernard Quaritch in August, 1898, and which is now Mrs. Leiter's property.

In accordance with information supplied me by a member of the late Mr. Leiter's family, I stated in the 'Census,' which was published in 1902, that this copy lacked the preliminary leaf headed 'A catalogue of the severall Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies contained in this Volume.' A recent examination of the copy by Mr. Morrison, of the Congress Library at Washington, shows that the 'Catalogue' leaf is among the preliminary leaves, though it is not in the precise place in which it is usually found. Mrs. Leiter's copy ought, in

view of Mr. Morrison's report, to occupy a far more distinguished place in my 'Census' than the one which I have allotted to it. With the exception of a slight repair in the last leaf, the volume is quite perfect, and ought to be included in Class I. of the 'Census,' instead of in Class II.

I have already expressed to Mrs. Leiter my regret that I should have under-estimated the interest of the copy, which, as I have already stated, is one of the very few still retaining the original binding.

SIDNEY LEE.

#### THE 1477 VENICE EDITION OF THE 'DIVINA COMMEDIA.'

Fiveways, Burnham, Bucks, January 6th, 1906.

It may be worth while to point out that Mr. Slater is in error, in his description (in his article on 'The Book Sales of 1905' in to-day's *Athenæum*) of the 1477 Venice edition of the 'Divina Commedia' as "containing for the first time the Commentary of Benvenuto da Imola." It is true that the Italian commentary contained in that edition is attributed to Benvenuto in a sonnet printed at the end of the volume. But this is a false attribution. Benvenuto wrote in Latin, and his commentary (excerpts from which were printed by Muratori) was not printed in full until 1887, in which year it was published at Florence in five handsome volumes at the expense of Mr. William Warren Vernon. The Italian commentary in question, which was reprinted in a somewhat different form in the 1478 Milan edition of the 'Divina Commedia,' was written by Jacopo della Lana, of Bologna. The subject is discussed at length by Signor Luigi Rocca in his 'Di Alcuni Commenti della Divina Commedia' (pp. 127ff.).

PAGET TOYNBEE.

#### 'THE ROYAL FORESTS OF ENGLAND.'

YOUR reviewer expresses surprise that I have not cited from Dr. Nisbet's books. In common with every one else of intelligence who is interested in modern forestry and arboriculture, I regard Dr. Nisbet as *facile princeps* on all such subjects. I have read and enjoyed almost everything he has written. But I am not aware of anything of his that throws any light whatever on the subject of my book. J. CHARLES COX.

### Literary Gossip.

MAJOR MARTIN HUME is busy with a book which should possess a topical as well as an historical interest, in view of the approaching Anglo-Spanish royal marriage. It will consist of the strange and romantic stories of some of the more interesting of the earlier Queens of Spain, drawn in many cases from unpublished sources. The share of Isabella the Catholic in the expedition of Columbus; the attitude of Elizabeth of Valois towards her stepson Carlos, and the reason of her premature death; the action of Elizabeth of Bourbon in the overthrow of Olivares; and the vagaries of Luisa Isabel of Orleans and other ladies will be discussed, with many points which remain problematical. The book will be published in the early autumn by the firm of E. Grant Richards.

MR. UNWIN will publish in the spring a book entitled 'The Continental Outcast: Land Colonies and Poor-Law Relief,' by the Rev. W. Carlile, of the Church Army, and his son Mr. Victor W. Carlile. It contains an account of visits paid by the authors last summer to the famous labour colony of Merxplas, in Belgium, and to similar institutions in Holland, Germany, and Denmark, together with a number of practical suggestions for the improvement of English methods of dealing with the unemployed, the aged poor, tramps, and beggars.

MR. MURRAY is issuing 'Monographs,' by Sir Theodore Martin, which consist of sketches of Garrick, Macready, Rachel, and Baron Stockmar, based on *Quarterly* articles. 'Things Indian,' by Mr. William Crooke, the accomplished editor of 'Hobson Jobson,' will be looked for with eagerness; and 'Jottings of an Old Solicitor,' by Sir John Hollams, represents expert knowledge and reflection reaching over a period of sixty years. 'The History of the Papacy in the Nineteenth Century,' by Dr. Nielsen, translated by Canon A. J. Mason and others, introduces to the English public a Danish author who is both lively and erudite.

MR. ARTHUR D. INNES has edited for the Cambridge Press Burke's speeches on American taxation and conciliation of the colonies.

In an appendix to his edition of the oration of Demosthenes against Midias, shortly to be issued by the same Press, Prof. W. W. Goodwin illustrates the peculiar character of the *προβολή* by treating it in connexion with the *εισαγγελία* and other special forms of public suits in which the authority of the State appears.

MR. E. TEMPLE THURSTON, author of 'The Apple of Eden,' has just finished another novel. It is entitled 'Traffic,' and will be published by Messrs. Duckworth & Co. about February 21st.

MR. FORD MADDOX HUEFFER's new novel 'The Fifth Queen,' which is to be published next month by Mr. Alston Rivers, is, although complete in itself, to be regarded as the first instalment of a trilogy dealing with little-known episodes in the short career of Katharine Howard.

MR. ALSTON RIVERS has also in the press a book entitled 'The Heart of the Country,' in which Mr. Hueffer supplements his 'Soul of London' by a survey of rustic life and problems.

WE notice the death last Wednesday of Dr. William Rainey Harper, who had been President of Chicago University since 1891. He was only forty-nine, but had already made his mark in Biblical literature and Oriental languages. He was Professor of Hebrew on a Baptist foundation at Chicago, 1879-86, Professor of Semitic Languages at Yale, 1886-91; and Professor of Biblical Literature, 1889-91. He was head Professor of Semitic Languages at Chicago, and published books on 'Elements of Hebrew,'



Hebrew 'Syntax' and 'Vocabularies,' 'An Introductory New Testament' with R. F. Weidner, and two manuals on Latin with I. B. Burgess. He was an associate editor of *The Biblical World* and the American *Journals of Theology and Semitic Languages*.

THE Oxford University Press is about to issue 'Scenes from Old Playbooks,' arranged as an introduction to Shakspeare by Mr. Percy Simpson. This book is an attempt to solve in practical form some of the difficulties involved in a first reading of Shakspeare, and is for young readers. The only notes are stage notes, and these have been lavishly supplied.

MR. MURRAY is publishing for the Government of India an abridged 'Official Account of the Second Afghan War, 1878-1880.' Among the fiction he announces are the first novel of Mr. Basil Lubbock, 'Jack Derringer,' and 'The Hatane,' by Mr. Arthur Eggar, a novel of British Burma.

MR. W. C. MCBAIN is to lecture to the Old Glasgow Club on Monday on 'The Literature of Old Glasgow.' A number of old Glasgow books in choice bindings will be on view.

LAST Monday died in Newcastle Mr. William Duncan, who must have been one of the oldest of journalists, having reached the patriarchal age of ninety-nine. Born and bred at Aberdeen, which produces its full quota of strong and vigorous men, he was for thirty years sub-editor of *The Newcastle Chronicle*, and wrote lives of Joseph Cowen and George Stephenson.

ANOTHER venerable figure is lost by the death of Mr. George R. Fenton, of the Middle Temple, who was for forty-four years on the Parliamentary staff of *The Times*.

In *Chambers's Journal* for February Mr. F. Whitehouse describes 'The Bash Vourmak,' or striking of the head amongst Mohammedans at Constantinople. A writer who records Ruskin's opinions, received in conversation, upon 'The Hurry and Bustle of Modern Life,' adds much of his own, and criticizes motor-cars and modern architecture.

NEXT week we shall print the first of two papers on Gray at Peterhouse, embodying the results of special research by Dr. T. A. Walker. Dr. Walker has in the press a 'History of Peterhouse,' in the well-known series of 'College Histories,' and has an excellent subject in the oldest of Cambridge foundations.

THE author of 'Latin Hexameter Verse,' Mr. S. E. Winbolt, is about to publish immediately with Messrs. Blackie a shorter book entitled 'The Latin Hexameter.' The former work being adapted mainly to the needs of teachers, the forthcoming one is intended for the use of sixth-form boys, and fitted to a course of six terms. It will be interleaved with blank pages, so that a pupil may conveniently embody notes drawn from his own reading.

MR. WALTER A. LOCKS has written a series of historical stories connected with old Ilford and its neighbourhood. It is announced under the title 'A Maid in Armour, and other Tales of Old Ilford,' by Mr. Elliot Stock.

THE very interesting analysis of books of the year issued by *The Publishers' Circular* is now out. The total of books is 8,252, as against 8,334 in 1904. Theology has increased—745 volumes against 666. Educational works show a decrease of 102; and there has been a lesser issue also of political and commercial books and reprinted novels. The new novels are 1,733, as against 1,731, so that the figure remains curiously steady. The totals of history and biography, and books on the arts and sciences, are also virtually unchanged. In belles-lettres the books reach 381, as against 220 last year, a considerable advance. Poetry and drama, and geography and travel, also show a slight increase.

THE feature of this list, as of all recent lists, is the predominance of fiction. What reader, however quick and practised, can expect to cope with an average of thirty-three new novels a week, and give during the same period a glance at twelve reprinted ones? Yet we are told that some unfortunate moderns make the attempt, and even call the result criticism.

THE death is announced in Edinburgh of the Rev. Paton J. Gloag, author of several theological works, commentaries, and translations. He was born at Perth in 1823, and was successively minister of Dunning, Blantyre, and Galashiels, from which he retired in 1890.

IN the spring a novel may be looked for entitled 'Stymied! The Story of a Short Summer Sojourn in St. Andrews.' The author is Mr. Murray-Maitland.

A SWEDISH translation of Mr. Gosse's 'History of English Literature,' undertaken by the Swedish poet Herr K. G. Ossian-Nilsson, is about to appear in Stockholm. It will be published by the well-known firm of Messrs. Bonnier.

AMONG Royal Institution arrangements are the following:—On Tuesday next Prof. E. H. Parker will deliver the first of three lectures on 'Impressions of Travel in China and the Far East.' On Thursday Canon Beeching begins a course of two lectures on Shakespeare; and on Saturday Mr. J. E. C. Bodley delivers the first of two lectures on 'The Church in France.' On January 26th Mr. A. C. Benson will lecture on Walter Pater.

THE death, in his sixtieth year, is reported from Cassel of Wilhelm Benecke, editor of the *Hessenland*, and author of a number of novels and of a history of the Royal Theatre at Cassel.

SEVERAL of the Paris papers have given currency to the rumour that M. Brunetière is about to resign the editorship of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which he has directed since 1893, and to which he has been a contributor for thirty years. It was even stated that his successor

would be either M. d'Haussonville or M. de Vogüé; but in an interview published in the *Écho de Paris* M. Brunetière makes it clear that he has no intention of resigning his post.

THE Parliamentary Paper of the week of the most interest to our readers is the Historical MSS. Commission Report on the Manuscripts of the Duke of Rutland preserved at Belvoir Castle, Vol. IV. (2s. 9d.).

## SCIENCE

CHARLES JASPER JOLY, F.R.S.

No college has been more severely tried by the loss of eminent men in recent years than Trinity College, Dublin. In addition to other great misfortunes, it has lost George Salmon, George Fitzgerald, and Charles Joly within four years. The first had attained the ripeness of full age, but though he was long past scientific work, his house was the meeting-place of the learning of Europe, and there was hardly a term in which some scholar from England or from Germany did not come to see the great old hospitable man. George Fitzgerald was second only to Lord Kelvin in his influence on modern science; and now Charles Joly, the one man who promised to keep his college in contact with European mathematical research, has been carried off (on the 4th inst.), by results from typhoid fever, in the prime of life. He was just beginning to make his influence felt, not only by his publication and expositions of Hamilton's epoch-making work, but also by his constant contact with Cambridge and with foreign mathematical scholars. Apart from all this, he had great and peculiar qualities. There are others who may rival him as mathematicians; the College has possessed them for generations; but in the burning problem of University reform this was the man of enlightened views, of broad European experience, who would in coming years have stimulated wise changes, and who would have helped to save his College both from stupid adherence to effete traditions and from dangerous innovations. As such he cannot be replaced till some new man of his outstanding merit arises, and there seems little chance that such a one will be found for some years to come. This is what must be said regarding the public loss resulting from his deplorable death.

To speak calmly of his personal character is not easy for those who loved and honoured him, and who stood but yesterday beside his open grave. He had not the commanding personality of Fitzgerald, and did not obtain his Fellowship without a hard struggle; but this was due, as his friends well knew, to his constant pursuit of general reading, and so that wearisome trial, which often saps the originality and impairs the character of promising men, left him still fresh in intellect, and open to wider interests. Within a few years his reputation obtained for him the Andrews Chair of Astronomy, carrying with it the title of Astronomer Royal in Ireland, and he settled with his young wife at the Observatory, which removed him to some extent from daily intercourse with his colleagues, but also from the petty frictions and distractions of tutorial life.

He entered on his new duties with zeal, became a leading spirit among the serious members of the British Association, and travelled often and far with astronomical expeditions, and to take part in the foreign

congresses of men of science. His wide experience taught him to fear that the once famous Dublin school of mathematics was becoming provincial and narrow—a tendency which he earnestly strove to counteract. Hence to the old-fashioned majority in the College he often seemed visionary, to some even dangerous, for he always advocated trenchant reforms in what he believed the obsolete methods of higher education, which led to obstacles to research. His mild and gentle manner was in some contrast to the advanced nature of his views, and he never expressed himself violently, even when his moral indignation was roused by the misconduct of a superior, or the mismanagement of College affairs. He was waiting, with patient impatience, for the day when the voice of the reformer would no longer be the voice of one crying in the desert.

But now a cruel fate has taken him from his unfinished labours, from his wife and little children, from all the friends who based high hopes upon his future. These hopes were well founded, for as his presence did not manifest at first sight the high quality of his intellect, so the work he has left is indeed but an earnest of what he would have done in years to come. Fortunately, the public can judge the justice of this estimate by his 'Elements of Quaternions' (1905), which shows him a master of the highest region in pure mathematics. The Royal Society and the Royal Irish Academy have been long familiar with his abstruse papers.

M.

#### 'AN EXPLANATION OF MAGNETISM.'

AFTER the appearance of the article under this heading in *The Athenæum* of December 2nd, Sir Oliver Lodge wrote to us the following letter, which is the one alluded to in 'Research Notes' of the 23rd of last month:—

Marionmont, Edgbaston, December 13th, 1905.

It is astonishing how in this country the work of Englishmen seldom attracts attention until a foreigner takes it up; and then it is universally attributed to that foreigner. Your article of date December 2nd contains nothing new to English physicists. M. Langevin obtained it all from Cambridge, it is due chiefly to Prof. Larmor and others of the Cambridge school, and what you call an *obiter dictum* of M. Langevin, is a definite and certain mathematical proposition, made in England.

OLIVER LODGE.

Since then we have heard from Sir Oliver Lodge, referring us to *Philosophical Transactions*, 1894 A, pp. 806-18, and 1897 A, pp. 286-8, for evidence in support of his contention that M. Langevin obtained his theory from Cambridge.

The writer of the article in question sends us the following comments

Sir Oliver Lodge's references are taken from two papers by Dr. Larmor, both headed 'On a Dynamical Theory of the Electric and Luminiferous Medium.' In that published in 1894 Dr. Larmor defines an atom of matter as a "vortex-ring in the present rotational aether with intrinsic rotational strain constituting electric charge," and develops the theory of electrons, or, as he calls them, "discrete electric nuclei," revolving within the vortex-ring, pretty much as it has since been accepted by Prof. J. J. Thomson and others. He also says that "it is essential to any simple elastic theory of the aether that the charge of an ion shall be represented by some permanent state of strain of the aether, which is associated with the aether and carried along with it," and that "such a strain-configuration can hardly be otherwise than symmetrical all round the ion." In his com-

munication of 1897, written in view of M. Curie's discovery that the paramagnetic state varies inversely to the absolute temperature, he says that Curie's law "indicates that the same is sensibly true for all paramagnetic media at high temperatures: at lower temperatures they gradually pass into the ferromagnetic condition," and that "the controlling force [in a ferromagnetic body] that resists the orientating action of the field is practically wholly derived from the magnetic interaction of the neighbouring molecules." But this must be considered as in some sort superseded by the publication of 'Ether and Matter' in 1900, which Dr. Larmor declares in his preface to be in part "a restatement in improved form of investigations already developed in a series of memoirs, *Phil. Trans.* A. 1894-6-7." In this last book he states (p. 343) clearly enough that "it appears incidentally that the conception of paramagnetism which considers it to be due to orientation of the molecule as a whole by the magnetic field, as if it were a rigid system, is not valid except as a very rough illustration"; and (p. 344) that "the exceptionally great magnetic coefficients of iron, nickel, and cobalt at ordinary temperatures may possibly be explained as an effect of molecular cohesion or grouping." I do not see how this bears out Sir Oliver Lodge's contention that M. Langevin obtained all his theory from Cambridge, and it would be interesting to know if Dr. Larmor himself considers that M. Langevin has plagiarized, either consciously or otherwise, from his published researches.

I do not yield to Sir Oliver Lodge in patriotism, and I should at all times be naturally inclined to prefer the work of an English scholar to that of one of any other nationality. But it seems to me that some continental nations—especially the French and Dutch—have a great advantage over us in that they always take pains to state their scientific propositions clearly and with precision, in opposition to the unnecessarily technical and confused language in which our men of science, at Cambridge and elsewhere, clothe their thoughts. This reproach cannot be brought against Sir Oliver Lodge, who, when either speaking or writing on physical subjects, is always clearness itself. But if he could persuade some of his colleagues to state their theories with some attention to literary form, he would go far towards making English science at once more popular and better understood, both here and on the Continent, than it is at present. At a time when Mr. Haldane's British Science Guild is calling upon the nation to extend the methods of science beyond its own borders, such an effort is especially needed, and it is not, perhaps, too much to ask that those who require their countrymen to think scientifically should themselves endeavour to write lucidly. By so doing they would form the bridge between literature and science for which some of us have long hoped.

#### SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Dec. 20.—Dr. J. E. Marr, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. F. Sibby was elected a Fellow; and Prof. Louis Dollo, of Brussels, and Dr. August Rothpletz, of Munich, were elected Foreign Members.—The following communications were read: 'The Highest Silurian Rocks of the Ludlow District,' by Miss G. L. Elles and Miss I. L. Slater, and 'The Carboniferous Rocks at Rush, co. Dublin,' by Dr. C. A. Matley, with an account of the faunal succession and correlation by Dr. A. Vaughan.—Prof. G. F. Wright, in exhibiting a map of the Lebanon district, gave an

interesting description of the evidence which he found, in a recent journey to that district, as to the height and extent of the terminal moraine. He remarked also that the water-level in the Jordan valley stood, in comparatively recent times, 750 feet higher than at present, and this he connected with the glaciation of the area. Very small climatic changes would be sufficient to start the Lebanon glacier again.

LINNEAN.—Dec. 21.—Mr. C. B. Clarke, V.P., in the chair.—Viscount Mountmorres and Mr. J. Stuart Thomson were admitted Fellows.—Mr. C. T. Drury exhibited an apocarpous seedling of *Poly-podium vulgare*, with a frond bearing a well-defined prothallus at the tip. He also showed a new case of apospory in *Cystopteris montana*.—The Chairman and Prof. J. Bretland Farmer contributed some critical remarks.—Dr. A. B. Rendle gave a report of the International Botanical Congress at Vienna in June last, at which he was the Society's delegate, and which was attended by more than 600 botanists from all parts of the world.—The discussion was opened by the Chairman and continued by Dr. Stapf, Lieut.-Col. Prain, Mr. J. Hopkinson, Mr. F. N. Williams, the General Secretary, and Mr. H. Groves.—A paper was read from Dr. Fritz Kränzlin, entitled 'Cyrtandrea Malayae Insularis Novæ,' founded on specimens in the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.—Messrs. H. and J. Groves contributed a paper 'On Characeæ from the Cape of Good Hope collected by Major A. H. Wolley-Dod, R.A.,' illustrated by the specimens themselves.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Dec. 20.—Dr. D. H. Scott, President, in the chair.—The President called attention to a donation of slides prepared by Andrew Pritchard about fifty years ago. They had been presented to the Society by Mr. N. D. F. Pearce, and were exhibited in the room. Mr. Rheinberg described an exhibit consisting of about twenty photographs of diatoms taken by the Zeiss apparatus, designed by Dr. August Köhler, of Jena, for photomicrography with ultra-violet light. A photograph of *Amphipleura pellucida*, taken with oblique illumination, showed the diatom clearly resolved into dots.—Mr. Curties said the photograph of *Amphipleura* resolved into dots was one of the finest yet shown, but it was not the first time this diatom had been so resolved, for a photograph showing the dotted structure was made by Mr. Gifford, and Dr. Spitta showed the diatom itself at one of the Society's meetings; the resolution was not, however, in either case so distinct as in the photographs exhibited by Mr. Rheinberg.—A paper on 'A Fern Fructification from the Lower Coal Measures of Shore, Lancashire,' was read by Mr. D. M. S. Watson, who exhibited a large section of the coal under the microscope, with lantern-slides in illustration of his paper.—The paper was followed by a discussion, in which the President, Prof. F. W. Oliver, and Mr. E. A. Newell Arber took part.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 9.—Sir Alexander Binnie, President, in the chair.—Two papers were read, namely, 'The Elimination of Storm-Water from Sewerage Systems,' by Mr. D. E. Lloyd-Davies, and 'The Elimination of Suspended Solids and Colloidal Matters from Sewage,' by Lieut.-Col. A. S. Jones and Mr. W. O. Travis.—It was announced that 48 Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and that 20 candidates had been admitted as Students. The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 3 Members and 28 Associate Members.

ARISTOTELIAN.—Jan. 1.—Dr. Hastings Rashdall, President, in the chair.—Mr. B. Dumville was elected a Member.—Mr. J. Solomon read a paper on 'Is the Conception of Good Undefinable?' The predicate "good," though not definable as a complex of partial concepts, is not properly assimilated, as Mr. Moore in 'Principia Ethica' assimilates it, to such simple predicates as "yellow." For "yellow" is not merely simple in itself, but is apprehended by a simple function; while "good" is object of apprehension to a complex function, which admits of definition. This function is what is commonly called reason; and from Aristotle to Sidgwick it



has been admitted that "good" is apprehended by reason. All that needs to be added to this is that, discarding the old unintelligible views of reason as an organ of faculty, or "lumière naturelle," we should recognize that by reason we really mean the exercise of a complex function constructing out of the remembered past and the imagined future. The larger part of the paper was devoted to maintaining (after Höffding) the entire subjectivity of the moral criterion, its entire dependence on the individual. For all moral approval or judgment of "what ought to be" is at bottom a liking, propensity, tendency—only one which deserves to be called rational, because it is comprehensive, systematic, and on the whole permanent.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—"Quality" in Colour, Prof. G. Clausen.  
Bibliographical, 5.—An Episode in Anglo-French Bibliography (1619), Mr. Sidney Lee.  
— London Institution, 5.—Notes on the Port of London, Mr. J. G. Broad-Bank (Travers Lecture).  
— Surveyors' Institution, 8.—Modern Surveying Instruments, Mr. A. T. Walmsley.  
— Geographical, 8.30.—British East African Plateau Land and its Economic Conditions, Major A. St. Hill Gibbons.  
Tues. Royal Institution, 8.—Impressions of Travel in China and the Far East, Lecture I, Prof. E. H. Parker.  
— Colonial, 8.—The Progress and Problems of the East Africa Protectorate, Sir John Peel.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'The Elimination of Storm-Water from Sewerage Systems' and 'The Elimination of Suspended Solids and Colloidal Matters from Sewage'.  
— Zoological, 8.30.—Bones of the Lynx from Cales Dale, Derbyshire, Mr. W. Storrs Fox; Mammals from South Johore and Singapore collected by Mr. C. E. B. Broom, Mr. J. L. Bonhôte; 'Contributions to the Anatomy of the Ophidia', Mr. F. E. Beidard; 'Minute Structure of the Teeth of Crocodiles', Mr. C. S. Townes.  
Wed. Meteorological, 7.30.—Annual Meeting. 'Meteorology in Daily Life', Mr. R. Bentley.  
— British Archaeological Association, 8.—St. Clether, his Chapel and Holy Wells, Mrs. Collier; 'The Curlian Lake', Dr. Russell Forbes.  
— Entomological, 8.—Annual Meeting.  
— Folklore, 8.—Presidential Address.  
— Microscopical, 8.—The Life and Work of Bernard Renault, the President.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—The Scientific Aspects of Voice Development, Dr. W. A. Aikin.  
Thurs. Royal Academy, 4.—The Relative Importance of Subject and Treatment, Prof. G. Clausen.  
— Royal, 4.30.  
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—The City of Calcutta, Mr. C. E. Buckland.  
— Historical, 8.—The Study of Nineteenth-Century History, Mr. P. Ashley.  
— Royal Institution, 8.—'Shakespeare', Lecture I, Canon Beeching.  
— London Institution, 8.—Russian Broad-sides and Illustrated Prints, Mr. M. Gaster.  
— Luncheon, 2.—The Life-History of *Margaritifera parva*, Mr. A. W. Allen; 'Some Entomophytic Algae', Mr. A. D. Cotton; 'Jacobson's Organ of Sphenodon', Dr. R. Broom.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'High-Speed Electric Machinery, with Special Reference to Steam-Turbine Machines', Lecture I, Prof. S. P. Thompson (Howard Lecture).  
— Chemical, 8.30.—'The Refractive Indices of Crystallizing Solutions', Messrs. H. A. Miers and F. Isaac; 'The Determination of Available Plant-Food in Soils by the Use of Weak Acid Solvents', Part I, Messrs. A. D. Hall and A. Amos; 'The Action of Ammonia and Amines on Diazobenzene Picrate', Messrs. O. Silberberg and G. Kotter; and numerous other papers.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'The Ceramic Art in Ancient Japan', Dr. N. Gordon Munro; 'An English Chalice and Paten of the Fifteenth Century', Rev. E. H. Wilson.  
Fri. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Behaviour of Materials of Construction under Pure Shear'. Paper on 'Warm Contact', Mr. R. A. Bruce.  
— Royal Institution, 8.—Some Applications of the Theory of Electric Discharge to Spectroscopy, Prof. J. J. Thomson.  
Sat. [ Royal Institution, 3.—'The Church in France', Lecture I, Mr. J. E. C. Bodley.

## Science Gossip.

We may mention a few facts supplementing the personal notice of Prof. Joly which we also include this week. He died in the forty-second year of his age, having been born at Tullamore on June 27th, 1864. His early education was obtained at Galway Grammar School, after which he passed through Trinity College, Dublin, and spent also some time at Berlin University. He became Royal Astronomer of Ireland in 1897; with that post are united the Andrews Professorship of Astronomy at Dublin University, and the Directorship of the Dunsink Observatory. In addition to the practical work involved in these, Prof. Joly wrote largely on mathematical subjects, especially on quaternions, a branch of analysis which owes its origin and its name to one of his predecessors, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, whose great work upon it appeared in 1866, the year after the death of the author, who worked at it nearly till the end.

In view of the decision to appoint a Royal Commission on Canals, 'Our Waterways,' to be published by Mr. John Murray

for Mr. U. A. Forbes and Mr. W. H. R. Ashford, will be of interest. Many people besides Mr. Carnegie have wondered that our elaborate canal system, which cost so much money, is being allowed in many cases to go to rack and ruin. The present condition of inland navigation, and the merits of the various schemes suggested to improve it, will be fully discussed.

MR. MURRAY will also issue 'The Transition in Agriculture,' by Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, which records many remarkable facts and figures. Special attention is paid to the problem of small holdings.

THE Cambridge University Press will shortly issue Dr. J. L. E. Dreyer's 'History of the Planetary Systems from Thales to Kepler.' The book embodies an attempt to trace the history of man's conception of the universe from the earliest times to the completion of the Copernican system.

MESSRS. DUCKWORTH & Co. are issuing immediately 'The British Woodlice,' a monograph of the terrestrial Isopod Crustacea occurring in the British Islands, by Mr. Wilfred M. Webb and Mr. Charles Sillem. Twenty-five plates and fifty-nine figures will be included in the text, the substance of which has appeared in *The Essex Naturalist*.

THE Geological Society will this year award its medals and funds as follows: the Wollaston Medal to Dr. Henry Woodward; the Murchison Medal to Mr. C. T. Clough; the Lyell Medal to Prof. F. D. Adams, of Montreal; and the Prestwich Medal to Mr. William Whitaker. The Wollaston Fund goes to Dr. F. L. Kitchin; the Murchison Fund to Mr. Herbert Lapworth; the Lyell Fund to Mr. W. G. Fearnside and Mr. R. H. Solly; and the Barlow-Jameson Fund to Mr. H. C. Beasley.

THE new and fully equipped laboratories in connexion with Edinburgh University, it is expected, will be formally opened in the spring.

SOME particulars are given in the Indian papers of the adventurous journey from China to India, via Tibet, of Count de Lesdain and his wife. Leaving China proper, they entered the Gobi desert, and, after making a circuit round Koko Nor, reached the salt swamps of Tsaidam. They next visited the sources of the Yangtse, and during this stage of their journey entered a region absolutely without inhabitants. For seven weeks they did not encounter a single human being. In another part of their journey they traversed a mud plateau nearly 20,000 feet high, and lost all their baggage animals but six during the crossing. They then passed a succession of lakes until they came to Tengri Nor, and on reaching the Sanchu river they followed its valley to a point near Shigatse, which, however, they did not visit. They continued their route into India by Gyantse and the Chumbi valley. The Tibetans were friendly throughout the journey, and the travellers attributed this attitude to the good effect of the Younghusband expedition.

It is reported that, besides the comet mentioned in our 'Science Gossip' on the 23rd ult. as having been discovered at Flagstaff, another was afterwards noticed on the same plate. But no further information has been received of either of these bodies; nor has the redetection of Barnard's periodical comet of 1892 been confirmed. The strong moonlight this week has made cometary observations difficult.

WE have received the twelfth number (with the index) of vol. xxxiv. of the

*Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*, which contains the completion of Signor Bemporad's paper on the theory of astronomical refraction; a note by Prof. Riccò on the international scheme for co-operation in solar research; and a continuation of the spectroscopic images of the sun's limb to the end of 1903.

A NEW small planet was photographically discovered by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the night of the 17th ult.

## FINE ARTS

## COLOUR BOOKS.

*India*, by Mortimer Menpes; text by Flora Annie Steel, is a volume of Messrs. A. & C. Black's series illustrated in colour, of which it may be said that, ordinarily, the chief attraction lies in the sketches. If they are artistic and pleasing, the text is of minor importance. But that cannot be affirmed in the present case, for the reading is at least as attractive as the illustrations, whilst the balance of profit lies with the text. The sketches, which are undoubtedly clever, vary considerably in merit and in suitability for reproduction by the method employed. In a general way it may be said that the cleaner the colouring the better is the plate or illustration; but clean work does not necessarily involve crude work. As a rule the yellows are too purely gamboge in character, a shade by no means predominant in India. What we mean may be seen in 'A Street Corner, Peshawur,' and in 'A Woman at the Well, Jeypore'; the greenish yellow pervades the picture. The buffaloes and figures in 'Leisure Hours' are drawn with great fidelity.

Mrs. Steel's work, as indicated, is excellent; from her sketch of the country, the people, their religions, arts and crafts, buildings, &c., enough may be learnt to provide the average reader with material for conversation on the subject of our great dependency, with the comfortable feeling that so long as he keeps within her limits he is reasonably safe.

*The Casentino and its Story*. By Ella Noyes; illustrated in Colour and Line by Dora Noyes. (Dent & Co.)—If it be true that modern travelling, with its time-saving appliances of fast trains, through tickets, and guide-books, and its dutiful adherence to the beaten tracks of the world, has in great measure ruined the romance of pilgrimage, it is at least a comfort to know that there are still wanderers, with no particular time to save, nor desire to cling to the main roads of sightseeing, who can linger lovingly about the retreats of reminiscence, and relate in sympathy what they have seen and learnt, for the benefit of those who will rather read than run. There is just this sense of sympathy—not aggressive nor insistent, but gracious and delightful—in this book about the Casentino. Its story of 'The Valley Enclosed' is a pleasure to read, as it takes us hither and thither, from place to place and from time to time, from the service of the sword and the Cross in the Middle Ages to the utterly simple life and worship of the *contadini* to-day. The central chapter is naturally devoted to 'The Rock of San Francesco'; and shows a deep consciousness of the peculiar sanctity which has clung ever to La Verna. The next chapter, 'Dante in the Valley,' is also full of interest for all who would study the mood and the verse of the great Florentine in exile.

The coloured illustrations are really beautiful: whatever the subject—a glimpse of hills and hill-towns, a sweep of river, a village street, an interior of church or house, a vintage scene—the artist has invested it with an atmosphere rich in breadth and dignity, in warmth and simplicity, which testifies its own faithfulness to the *genius loci*. But was it not a pity to print 'Fons Sarni' in a frontispiece representing the source of the Arno? The little black-and-white drawings are helpful as to details; and the map is clear, but, alas! it has no scale. The preface contains a few hints about ways and inns.

### THE NEW GALLERY.

THE International Society has never had a more interesting show than that now to be seen at the New Gallery. Nor has the Gallery itself ever been seen to such advantage. The impression on entering the hall is that of wonder how such simple means as have been taken should produce such an extraordinary change. The hall has good proportions, which were previously obscured by garish ornament and colour, and the present tenants, by taking out the coloured glass and covering the walls and the balcony with plain white hangings, have given it an unexpected dignity and grace. Against the dull white of the background the sculpture shows to perfection. We appreciate the relief without the fiercely accented contour which newly cut white marble has upon a dark or uneven background. A few bay-trees placed among the sculpture relieve the monotony, and give a perfectly just accent to the whole scheme of decoration.

The resulting impression is so agreeable that the critic is almost in danger of being misled into the idea that the hall is filled with masterpieces. This it is not, but nevertheless the average is extremely high—higher than in any exhibition of modern sculpture which we remember to have seen in London. Along one wall are arranged a series of bronzes by Meunier, a posthumous tribute to his talent we welcome, considering how little in his lifetime he was seen and appreciated in England. None of these, perhaps, impresses one as showing a great creative genius, but, on the other hand, none fails of a fine scholarship and a genuine, if somewhat derivative feeling for plastic design. Among the most striking are the *Femme du Peuple* (No. 15) and the *Min eur à la Lanterne* (32). Then there is Mr. E. P. Warren's version of Rodin's *Le Baiser* (1), a marble replica which scarcely does more than indicate the great beauty of the design. The surface quality seems to us dull and mechanical when compared with the *Paolo and Francesca* (69), in which one notes the peculiar atmospheric quality of surface which M. Rodin has aimed at so successfully in his later marbles. This is a work which strains at the limits of plastic expression, so completely are all accents and divisions of planes suppressed, so entirely is the appeal made by the direct effect of a complex and elusive, but wonderfully sustained rhythm.

There are two important works by M. Bartholomé: an almost classic *Jeune Fille se coiffant* (2), and a colossal *Adam and Eve* (3) which is much more rugged and realistic, but with the particular note of pathos which one associates with the artist admirably expressed. Indeed, if we may trust a first impression, we have never seen anything by him so masterly and so nearly approaching to a real sense of style.

Two exhibits by an artist whose work we have never noticed before, M. Hoetger,

seem to us extremely interesting. One is a nude torso (264), the other a head (53). They both show strong reminiscences of early art—the first of Greek, the second of Gothic. The torso, in fact, has something of the archaic effect of the figures ascribed to Pasiteles, but with a vigour and vitality which one does not usually associate with such stylistic essays. It is impossible to speak with assurance from such a limited acquaintance with an artist's work, but we are inclined to expect much from M. Hoetger in the future.

Another young artist, Mr. Paul Bartlett, exhibits a great many small bronzes, which range over a variety of subjects. He shows a strong feeling for the decorative possibilities of bronze, and great technical skill in his control of the surface quality, the colour and patina of his little pieces. In fact, he has set himself to emulate the perfection of Oriental bronzes, but he appears to us at present to be almost entirely experimenting, and more the ingenious craftsman than the creative artist. This, however, is one method of approach to great art, and one too little in favour in modern times, so that we welcome this attempt to find out the secrets of the material of expression.

Mr. Charles Ricketts, who is perhaps the most varied and accomplished technician in England, has of late turned his attention also to sculpture, and his bronzes have appeared from time to time in small exhibitions. Nothing that we have seen so far comes up to the level of the small figure of *Silence* (52). The form has great beauty and unity of silhouette, and the drapery is disposed with Mr. Ricketts's intense and instinctive feeling for rhythm. The fact that it is so entirely draped is in its favour, for he appears to us to treat the nude in sculpture too much in the wilful and a priori method which drapery alone permits. —Mr. Wells continues to do excellent work, though his range of feeling and invention is strictly limited. His statuette of a *Woodcutter* (60) is perhaps a sign of new development; while his *First Steps* (59) is the most masterly variation he has made of his usual theme.—We have never seen anything so serious and accomplished by Mr. Tweed as the head of *Old Newman* (44); and Mr. Stirling Lee's portrait head (12) is admirable as treatment of marble, though a little wanting in the sense of style.

We have dwelt thus at length upon the sculpture because it seems to us much more significant, so far as contemporary effort goes, than the painting in the adjoining galleries. The real interest of the paintings centres round the pictures contributed from the Bernheim collection in the North Room, and many of these are by deceased masters, some of whom, like Manet, have already taken on the air of Old Masters. Here, indeed, certain aspects of the Impressionist School are seen as never before in London. There were, it is true, a few of M. Cézanne's works at the Durand Ruel exhibition in the Grafton Gallery, but nothing which gave so definite an idea of his peculiar genius as the *Nature Morte* (199) and the *Paysage* (205) in this gallery. From the 'Nature Morte' one gathers that Cézanne goes back to Manet, developing one side of his art to its furthest limits. Manet himself had more than a little of the primitive about him, and in his early work, so far from diluting local colour by exaggerating its accidents, he tended to state it with a frankness and force that remind one of the elder Breughel. His *Tête de Femme* (188) in this gallery is an example of such a method, and Cézanne's 'Nature Morte' pushes it further. The white of the napkin and the delicious grey of the pewter have as much the quality of

positive and intense local colour as the vivid green of the earthenware; and the whole is treated with insistence on the decorative values of these oppositions. Light and shade are subordinated entirely to this aim. Where the pattern requires it, the shadows of white are painted black, with total indifference to those laws of appearance which the scientific irony of the Impressionist School has proclaimed to be essential. In the 'Paysage' we find the same wilful opposition of local colours, the same decorative intention; but with this goes a quite extraordinary feeling for light. The sky and its reflection in the pool are rendered as never before in landscape art, with an absolute illusion of the planes of illumination. The sky recedes miraculously behind the hill-side, answered by the inverted concavity of lighted air in the pool. And this is effected without any chiaroscuro—merely by a perfect instinct for the expressive quality of tone values. We confess to having been hitherto sceptical about Cézanne's genius, but these two pieces reveal a power which is entirely distinct and personal, and though the artist's appeal is limited, and touches none of the finer issues of the imaginative life, it is none the less complete.

Renoir is here seen almost as well as at Durand Ruel's. He, indeed, represents the antithesis to Cézanne in his mode of expression. Here local colour counts for nothing, and silhouette is everywhere lost in a mist of hatched strokes; but from this mist there emerges an undeniable impression of life and of a curious lyrical sentiment. *Le Bal* (203) and the *Paysage* (212) are both, in their curiously realistic way, poetical.—By Degas there are two pieces which show his extraordinary power. One, the *Savoisienne* (209), might almost be overlooked at a first glance, so matter-of-fact, almost commonplace, is the general effect. But a longer study reveals beneath the tight, unemphatic presentment a supreme mastery of modelling, a classic perception of pure form. The other, *Les Blanchisseuses* (204), is more interesting and more dramatic, though here, too, that intellectual aloofness which characterizes Degas's attitude is apparent. The strange and uninviting colouring of this study does in the end resolve itself into a clearly intentional and deliberate harmony.

The other Impressionists—Monet, Sisley, and Pissarro—scarcely interest us so much, and the examples shown add nothing to what is familiar to all English amateurs. On the other hand, Forain has never been seen so well as a painter in this country. Daumier is clearly the point of departure for his art: his satire is finer, more malicious, but infinitely less genial and human. But for all that one would not miss the fine discrimination of types, the sharp and delicate certainty of touch, seen in such a piece as *Les Avocats* (195).—Besides the picture we have mentioned, Manet is represented by a delightful little seapiece, *Le Bain* (184), two figures on the seashore, and by a large canvas, *Le Linge* (177), a woman and child by a washtub in an orchard. Nothing can be imagined more full of life and colour than the child, with its doll-like stiffness of pose and its bright intense eyes, or more genial than the figure of the woman. It is an idyllic genre piece, painted not in the style one usually associates with such, but with a large generalization of form and a bluntly direct statement of the central facts, such as might in other times and in other intellectual circumstances have made a great heroic composition. Here, as always with Manet, however much the accidental facts of *plein air* painting may seem to have occupied his attention, he really has



larger conceptions in view; unlike Monet, he is always the artist first and a naturalist by the way.

It is inevitable, with such interesting and already historic material in the exhibition, that the work of contemporary British painters should be somewhat overshadowed. And indeed, for the most part, the pictures shown here have rather negative than positive merits. Admirably and spaciouly hung as they are, they produce, with their discreet tonality and non-committal statements, a very agreeable impression; but the more one examines them, the less one finds of sustained and decided interest. Mr. Strang has made an heroic attempt in his *Sea Pool* (147) at clearness and gaiety of colour; but the composition of the two figures has an abstract and theoretical air, the despair of the nude figure being as inexplicable as the vehement straining of her companion under the weight of a loose piece of drapery.

Mr. C. Shannon sends an important picture, the *Mill Pond* (222), which we feel ought to move us more than it does. Here again the composition is extremely learned; it shows the subtlest refinements, the most careful rejections of the obvious. And yet from this deep research no motive that is directly intelligible to us emerges. We recognize and admire the intention, and yet we scarcely find ourselves sharing the mood. The same artist's other work, a portrait of *The Hon. Mrs. Goldmann* (140), has a delicate grace and a refined interpretation of character; but the want of relief, either plastic or decorative, becomes painfully apparent on this large scale.

Mr. Ricketts's *Good Samaritan* (224) is very powerful and largely handled in its design, and, although it is almost too reminiscent of Daumier, has a certain intimacy and tenderness in the conception of the two figures (particularly in the wounded man's head) which make it a personal and genuine interpretation of the drama. As usual in Mr. Ricketts's paintings, the landscape is entirely abstract, yet is not only very beautifully painted, but also singularly right in its relation to the theme. His other picture, *The Expulsion of Heliodorus* (153), is the most unreserved fantasia he has hitherto painted. Here Delacroix replaces Daumier as the point of departure, though this influence is overlaid by many others, not the least of which is that of Mr. Ricketts's own earlier style of linear design, which has hitherto not made itself felt in his painting. The action is vehement, but not exactly clear, except for the delightfully witty invention of the priest creeping towards the fallen figure to recover the treasure, even before his celestial protectors have completed their triumph.

#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

THE thoughtful article by M. de Morgan in the current number of the *Recueil de Travaux* is full of interest not only for Assyriologists, but also for all those who have endeavoured to trace man's earliest efforts to preserve inscribed records for the use of posterity. He tells us that, of the three separate systems of early writing known to us, the Egyptian hieroglyphics were speedily debased by the use of more tractable materials than the stone or wood on which they were originally carved, until they lost all but a distant resemblance to the original characters; while the Chinese, from a similar cause, became mere groups of commas arranged in a conventional order. On the other hand, the writers of cuneiform, having in the clay used by them a medium

occupying a middle place between the excessively hard stone and the easily stained papyrus or paper, preserved more completely in their cursive writing the trace of the original pictographs than did the Egyptians or Chinese; and M. de Morgan thinks that he is able to reconstitute some of these on the tablets of uncertain age discovered by him at Susa, which he calls proto-Elamite. Thus he thinks he can identify in the groups of wedges the representation of different forms of pottery, of plants, of forks, combs, and axes, and of harps, bows, and arrows, besides some more doubtful animal forms. The instrument used for producing these was, in his opinion, a style of prismatic form ending in a triangular point. The source of the clay used is still problematical, as he found by experiment that that actually existing in the country is unfit for the purpose, having too great a proportion of sand to bake or dry well.

Another notable work by the same author is that just published on 'Les Recherches Archéologiques,' which seems to have originally appeared in the enterprising publication called *La Revue des Idées*. He here marks the distinction between the Babylonian and the Egyptian records, in that the first named were consciously historical and were written for the sake of posterity, while the last give, as the others do not, scenes from the daily life of the people. He thinks, too, that many of the facts of Babylonian history may be explained by the theory that the different provinces of Mesopotamia were at one time separated from each other by great tracts of water; and he throws some doubt upon the generally received notion that the Egyptian fellah is a better workman for explorers than the Chaldean Arab. Having tried many different races, he comes to the conclusion that a few Greek or Italian "navvies" would do more work than several times their number of Orientals, and it is not impossible that such gangs may in time be organized. He also gives detailed instructions for the systematic attack on the site of an ancient town or village, and even suggests several such as likely to yield a profitable crop of antiquities; while he concludes with a dissertation upon ancient mines, quarries, and lines of communication, with many practical hints on the conveyance and preservation of objects discovered, and some brief remarks on the best means of publication. If he is a little too much inclined to counsels of perfection, the book is yet one that no working archaeologist can safely neglect.

The annual Archaeological Report of the Egypt Exploration Fund is now out. The chief article is M. Naville and Mr. Hall's account of their work at Deir el-Bahari, and is well illustrated by photographs. Much shorter articles by Mr. Nathan Davies, Prof. Petrie, and Drs. Grenfell and Hunt on the different works entrusted to them follow; and then comes Mr. Griffith's record of Egyptological work during the past year, which forms, as usual, rather dry reading. He is, however, unexpectedly sound in his remarks upon the attempts of the German professors Dr. Mahler, Dr. Meyer, and Dr. Sethe to "settle," arbitrarily and in a pontifical manner, the lines of Egyptian chronology, and suggests that there are possibly factors in the problem yet unrevealed which may upset all previous calculations. The reports of Mr. Garstang, Mr. Weigall, M. Legrain, and Mr. Quibell are incorporated with this part of the Report, and form, with Mrs. Petrie's story of the work of the Egyptian Research Account, a tolerably complete record of the excavations of the past year.

Many of the publications reviewed have already been noticed in *The Athenæum*; but this part of the work is well and carefully done, and with a more evident striving after impartial criticism than was noticeable in former years. The chapter on Græco-Roman Egypt by Dr. Kenyon is, as usual, a model of what such work should be, but calls for no special remark; while in Mr. Crum's equally excellent chapter on Christian Egypt we can only notice a very brief, but sharp and just criticism of some recent work of M. Revillout. We are sorry to notice that the chapter on Arab Egypt has this year dropped out.

It is reported that the excavators under the direction of the Service des Antiquités at Zâwat el-Aryan, near Abusir, have brought to light a magnificent tomb of a king of the second dynasty, but details are lacking. Otherwise little of the result of this season's exploration has yet reached this country. At Deir el-Bahari the work seems to have been confined to the tracing of architectural details, but M. Naville is now on his way thither, and his arrival will no doubt give things an impetus. Prof. Petrie is reported to be at Tell el-Yahudiya, but, so far, to have found nothing. Mr. Ayrton, on the other hand, working for Mr. Theodore Davis at Biban el Moluk, is said to have discovered the mummy of Siptah Minoptah.

A disagreeable instance of the "rattening" propensities of a certain class of German professor has come to light in the attack lately delivered by Prof. Seybold, of Tübingen, upon our countryman Mr. Evetts's 'History of the Patriarchs of Alexandria,' now in course of publication. Prof. Seybold, in a letter to the *Revue Critique*, lately accused Mr. Evetts of plagiarism, of being a very poor Arabic scholar, of not knowing a word of Coptic, and of other high archaeological crimes and misdemeanours. In a reply to this, which has necessitated the publication of a special supplement to the review named, M. Nau takes up the cudgels in defence of Mr. Evetts, and shows, with chapter and verse, that it is Prof. Seybold, and not Mr. Evetts, who is in fault. His concluding remark is that there are about Arabia thousands of camel-men and donkey-drivers who are better acquainted with Arabic grammar and literature than the professor who thus takes upon himself to lecture others. As will be seen from this specimen, Dr. Nau does not mince matters.

A careful series of articles by Mr. E. N. Gardiner, in *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, on 'Greek Wrestling,' deserves more extended notice than we can at present give to it, but the likeness of some of the "locks" here figured to those used in the Japanese jiu-jitsu may be mentioned.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

LAST Monday Mr. Edward Stott, painter, and Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, sculptor, were elected Associates of the Royal Academy; and Mr. Frank Short and Mr. William Strang, Associate-Engravers.

ON Tuesday evening Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, painter, was made R.A.; and Herr Josef Israëls, painter, and Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens, sculptor, were elected Honorary Foreign Academicians.

THE Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society hold the private view of their eighth show to-day.

THE late Mr. Staats Forbes formed a collection of over a hundred examples of drawings in chalk and charcoal by Jean

François Millet. This is shortly to be dispersed, and has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Ernest Brown & Phillips, who will exhibit it in the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, for about four weeks from Monday next. The famous pastel of 'The Angelus' will be on show, also several finished chalk drawings of subjects which Millet never painted in oils.

At the Leicester Galleries are also being shown from to-day onwards French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, and a series of water-colours entitled 'Idylls of the Country,' by Mr. W. Lee Hankey.

THE spring exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy will open on the 27th inst. The works on loan include pictures by Mr. E. A. Abbey, R.A., Mr. J. S. Sargent, R.A., Mr. J. M. Swan, R.A., Mr. Mark Fisher, and Mr. E. Stott, A.R.A.

THE first Leighton House exhibition of works by artists resident in Kensington—who include Mr. J. D. Batten, Miss E. F. Brickdale, Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. A. Drury, A.R.A., Mr. Holman Hunt, Mr. John Lavery, Mr. C. Ricketts, Mr. C. H. Shannon, Mr. Byam Shaw, Mr. Hamo Thornycroft, R.A., and others—will be held from Monday next until the end of March.

FOR more than a hundred years there has been a Scottish School of Painting. Raeburn and Wilkie gave this school its characteristics; and these two, together with many others connected with the history of art in Scotland, will be dealt with by Mr. William D. McKay in 'The Scottish School of Painting,' which is in preparation for Messrs. Duckworth's well-known "Red Series."

THE death of Mr. Harrison W. Weir on Thursday last week, at the age of eighty-one, removes a veteran whose gifts as a draughtsman and animal painter were more widely appreciated in earlier days than now. He was one of the original staff of *The Illustrated London News*, and one of the most prolific of supporters of illustrated journalism in general. He was a pioneer in accurate drawing from nature, and many readers now no longer young will remember with pleasure his 'Animal Stories, Old and New,' 'Our Cats, and all about Them,' 'Bird Stories,' and other volumes which included engravings with his familiar signature. 'Our Poultry, and all about Them,' was the work of which he was most proud, and on which he lavished many years of labour. He began exhibiting oil pictures in 1843, and showed such work frequently at the Society of British Artists and the Royal Academy.

THE reviewer of Mr. Holman Hunt's book writes:—

"I find that, by a slip which I unfortunately had not the opportunity of correcting, I wrote 'Delacroix' instead of 'Delaroche' in my review. It is needless to say that both my criticism and my exclamation mark would have ceased to apply had Delaroche been correct."

MR. W. BARCLAY SQUIRE writes:—

"It may be worth pointing out that the Duke of Northumberland's 'Portrait Group' by W. Dobson (No. 105), now exhibited at Burlington House, is incorrectly described in the Catalogue. The figure on the left, in white satin, holding a sketch in his hand, represents Sir Balthazar Gerbier, and not Dobson, as stated in the Catalogue. The central figure, dressed in red, is that of the painter. Reference to the ages of Gerbier, Dobson, and Cotterell should have been sufficient to correct the misdescription."

WE referred in these columns on February 18th, 1905, to the fact that Mr. Charles

Freer, of Detroit, had offered his collection of pictures to the United States; but for some reason the Smithsonian authorities at Washington seem reluctant to accept this princely gift, which includes a building to cost half a million dollars, and so the offer may be withdrawn. As is well known, the strength of the collection lies in the Whistlers. The pictures are valued at over 600,000 dollars.

A COMMISSION has been formed in Paris for the purpose of promoting a law with regard to the "droits des artistes sur leurs œuvres pendant leur vie et cinquante ans après leur mort." The Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts is in favour of some such law, particularly with regard to rights of reproduction. There are, however, obvious objections to any such scheme.

THE Italian nation has presented M. Loubet with an interesting souvenir of his official visit to Rome in the form of a picture depicting an incident in that journey by a young Italian artist, Joseph Aprea, who is only twenty-seven years of age. This artist has already obtained several successes. In 1895 he exhibited at Milan a picture called 'Mater Afflictorum,' which attracted a great deal of notice. One of his pictures, 'The Dying Christ,' was purchased by the Italian Government, and is now in the Gallery of Modern Art at Naples. In 1904 the Government purchased another of his pictures, 'Love and Psyche,' for 24,000 lire.

## MUSIC

### LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN PARIS.

THE decision of the London Symphony Orchestra to give two concerts in Paris was a bold one, for although it is undoubtedly a fine body of players, the French capital can also boast of good orchestras. Then, again, the programmes contain several British works, and it cannot be said that the Parisians have hitherto shown any eagerness to become acquainted with our home produce. But the visits of French orchestras and French conductors to London have shown that between the two countries there has been for some time an *entente cordiale* in musical as well as political matters; and it is pleasant to note that at the concerts in question all the orchestral numbers, except one, are being performed under the direction of M. André Messager and M. Edouard Colonne.

The concerts are being given with the assistance of three hundred picked members of the Leeds Musical Festival, and, as eminent foreign critics have acknowledged, the Continent has no choir equal to it. Union is strength, and the London Symphony Orchestra plus the Leeds singers makes, we imagine, success doubly sure. It may be noted that this is not the first visit of an English choir to Paris. Mr. Joseph Proudman, who may be regarded as a pioneer in such undertakings, took over a Tonic Sol-fa choir. There was a competition at the International Exhibition of 1867, but the choir, being a mixed one, was excluded; its singing, however, attracted special notice, and a prize was awarded to it by the Emperor Napoleon. Then in 1878 a programme entirely devoted to "English" music—a term too narrow for some of the composers represented—was given under the direction of Sir Arthur Sullivan, with the assistance of Henry Leslie and his choir. Of the concert one French critic remarked: "There are fine

things and charming pages in that Music of which we know so little." Orlando Gibbons, Purcell, and Samuel Wesley were each represented by their best music; of modern composers there were G. A. Macfarren, Balfe, Sterndale Bennett, Vincent Wallace, and Sullivan. Virtually only two of these names—Balfe and Sullivan—are now seen on concert programmes. Gibbons and Wesley still stand for what is noble in British musical sacred art. It was perhaps wise on the present occasion not to devote the whole of the programmes to British music, and yet on such a rare occasion not only would it have been pardonable, but also a much more comprehensive scheme might have been drawn up, including specimens of rising composers.

The first concert took place on Wednesday afternoon. M. Loubet was present, and there was a large and appreciative audience, comprising many distinguished French musicians. 'La Marseillaise' opened the first part, and though the Leeds Choir sang with good will, the tone of the voices was somewhat disappointing; this was through no fault of the singers, but they were placed right at the back of the stage, and there was a consequent lack of brilliancy. This was still more perceptible in their rendering of Sir Hubert Parry's setting of 'Blest Pair of Sirens'; it did not excite the same enthusiasm that it does when sung at Leeds—we refer to the singing, quite apart from the stately setting of the words. As this, with the exception of 'La Marseillaise,' was the only number in the first part in which the Leeds Choir was engaged, the great reputation which it enjoys must have seemed to many of the audience somewhat exaggerated. But in Bach's unaccompanied motet for double choir "Singet dem Herrn ein neues Lied" the singers, by their fine rendering of the very difficult music, roused the enthusiasm of the audience. It was altogether a grand performance. They had further opportunity of showing their power in "The horse and his rider" from 'Israel in Egypt'; and in our National Anthem, with which the concert ended.

M. André Messager conducted Saint-Saëns's symphonic poem 'Phaëton'; Sullivan's dainty 'Dance of Nymphs and Shepherds' from 'The Tempest' music by which the composer first made a name; Sir Alexander Mackenzie's expressive 'Benedictus,' and Dr. Cowen's clever Scherzo from his 'Scandinavian' Symphony; also Strauss's 'Don Juan' and Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger' Overture.

The fine playing of the London Symphony Orchestra was much admired. Sir Charles Villiers Stanford conducted the Parry ode, the Bach motet, and the Handel chorus, and he had every reason to be pleased with the reception given both to him and to the choir. He appeared, too, as a composer, and conducted with success the Andante and Finale from his 'Irish' Symphony, one of his ablest works. Of the second concert we shall speak next week.

## Musical Gossip.

MISS VERA WARWICK-EVANS, a young violinist who has been trained at the Royal College of Music, gave a recital at Steinway Hall last Tuesday evening. She has a well-developed technique, and her performances of such exacting compositions as Bach's 'Chaconne' and Joachim's 'Variations' proved satisfactory both as regards executive skill and insight into the require-

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ments of the music. Miss Warwick-Evans evidently possesses strong musical feeling.

WHEN Mozart as a boy visited Italy, Hasse, the most popular and the most influential opera composer of the day, is said to have declared that "the boy will soon throw us all into the shade." An interesting article, 'Il Ragazzo Mozart,' signed Dr. Carl Mennicke, in the first January number of *Die Musik*, gives some letters by Hasse addressed to his friend Abate Giovanni Maria Ortes, to which attention was first drawn by G. M. Urbani de Gheltof some years back. In the first (September 30th, 1769) Hasse speaks of having made the acquaintance of "Herr Mozart," and his talented boy, whom he proclaims a "wonder," but fears he will be spoilt by his father's flattery. In a later letter (March 2nd, 1771) he again refers to some well-meant, though foolish conduct on the part of the father, but adds: "I have, nevertheless, such a good opinion of the boy so gifted by nature, that I hope, in spite of the father's influence, he will not fail, but become 'un brav' uomo.'" From some such remark must have come the saying above mentioned.

A SECOND opera festival will be held at Sheffield from February 26th to March 3rd. Eight performances will be given by the Moody-Manners Company, the list of operas including 'Figaro,' 'Flying Dutchman,' 'Tristan,' 'Siegfried,' 'Carmen,' 'Eugen Onegin,' 'Philemon and Baucis,' and 'Grey-steel,' a new opera by Nicholas Gatty.

THE next novelty at the Paris Opéra Comique will be M. Camille Erlanger's 'Aphrodite.' The libretto, by M. Louis de Gramont, is based on the novel by Pierre Louys, which appeared about ten years ago in the *Mercure de France*.

THE death is announced of Edouard Blau, who wrote many libretti, including those of 'Esclarmonde,' 'Le Cid,' 'Le Roi d'Ys,' and 'Werther'; and also the words of César Franck's symphonic poem 'La Rédemption.'

THE death is announced of the stage singer Gabrielle Krauss, in her sixty-fourth year. She was born at Vienna, and studied at the Conservatorium of that city, making her début there, at the age of eighteen, in Rossini's 'William Tell.' She took part in Gounod's 'Polyeucte' and 'Sapho,' and in Saint-Saëns's 'Henri VIII,' when these operas were produced at Paris.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	Miss C. Braxendale's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
WED.	Miss Ethel Leginska's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	London Academy of Music Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
FRI.	Miss Hilma Barnes's Violin Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Madame Ethel Hugonin's Vocal Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
—	Mr. Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Mozart Society, 3, Portman Rooms.
—	Symphony Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	Mr. Lawrence Kellie's Song Recital, 3.30, Steinway Hall.

### DRAMA

#### THE WEEK.

IMPERIAL.—*The Harlequin King: a "Masquerade" in Four Acts.* By Rudolph Lothar. Adapted by Louis N. Parker and Selwyn Brinton.

NOR wholly pleasant to the occupant is sometimes the "fierce light that beats upon a throne." In 'The Maid's Tragedy' of Beaumont and Fletcher, Charles II. not unnaturally disapproved of the assas-

sination by Evadne of the monarch whose mistress she had been, fearing, it is supposed, that the act might establish an evil precedent. An altered termination was accordingly substituted by Edmund Waller for that which had displeased the Court. With a certain difference, history repeats itself, and 'The Harlequin King' of Herr Lothar—which shows a supposed monarch beguiled, with a purpose of murder, into the bedroom of an actress whose honour he has attempted—though it has been given in various German country towns, and has reached Paris and London, has been prohibited in Vienna and Berlin. Something more than a mere example of attempted regicide lies at the root of 'The Harlequin King.' The purpose of the original piece is in the main satirical, and the conditions attendant upon royalty, as the word is understood in a country where the established government is supposed to be "despotism tempered by assassination," are depicted with a cynicism so frank that apprehension may well be begotten. What the adapters can do to diminish the crudity of the treatment has been done. As much pageantry as the subject can receive is introduced; a mordant satire is announced under the promising, but misleading description of a "masquerade"; and such sentimental aspects as the play presents are shown "for all they are worth." Nothing, however, of a masquerade is there. Histrionic exposition of passion and suffering is furnished. Murder and adultery stalk through the land. The shrine of Peor and that of "Moloch homicide" are erected in the same palace, "Lust hard by Hate." A cowering, furtive figure presents itself, an eidolon in the apparel of royalty; but the play has no more of masque or revel than have the grim conceptions of the *danse macabre*, and the proper title for the piece might well be that anticipated by Lovell Beddoes in 'Death's Jest Book.' As romance, however, the whole was accepted, and the more banal aspects of the story pleased a public which its deeper lessons would be slow to reach. Whether the purpose which commended the theme to Herr Lothar was the same which animated Hugo in writing 'Ruy Blas' is not clear. The analogy between the two pieces is remarkable. In the latter we see the queen of the most state-ridden Court in Europe avowing openly her love for a self-proclaimed lackey; in the former we find the government of a mediæval State lapsing into the hands of a professional mountebank.

Modified, and to a certain extent emasculated, as it is, the play stimulates, though scarcely in a fashion that can be wholly gratifying to the author. It is, moreover, well played, from the standpoint accepted. There is something Fechterlike about Mr. Waller's performance of the Harlequin raised, by an act of all-but-justifiable homicide, to the throne. A charming, but rather modern presentation of Colombine is given by Miss Evelyn Millard. Mr. Norman McKinnel acts with remarkable breadth and virility as a species of Russian grand duke, according to popular concep-

tions of that character; and Miss Mary Rorke as a blind queen shows admirable style. The scenes—confined to the first two acts—in which she appears convey an idea of the influences of Maeterlinck.

NEW ROYALTY.—*French Comedy Season: La Souris, en Trois Actes.* Par Edouard Pailleron.—*Décoré, Comédie en Trois Actes.* Par Henri Meilhac.

A PROMISING start has been made by the new Théâtre Français in London. Not quite a masterpiece is 'La Souris' of M. Pailleron, but it is an agreeable, and, as regards its main interest, idyllic work, and is admirably acted. When first presented at the Comédie Française on November 18th, 1887, it had a magnificent cast, including M. Worms as the hero (its solitary male character), Mlle. Reichemberg as the *souris* (so called on account of her noiseless and shrinking ways), Mlles. Bartet, Broisat, Samary, and Céline Montaland. In London M. Pierre Magnier replaces M. Worms, acting in admirable style; while Madame Réjane assigns unexpected importance to the part of Pépa Rimbault, a vulgar and passably immodest product of Seville and Batignolles. These parts were played to perfection, others being well interpreted by Mlles. Marcelle Lender and Suzanne Avril. On the playbill are printed the dedicatory lines addressed by M. Pailleron to Mlle. X.:

De cette simple et tendre et chaste comédie  
Vous êtes l'héroïne, et je vous la dédie.  
C'est un roman d'amour qui se passe entre nous,  
Un rêve—plein de vous, mais ignoré de vous,—  
Car j'ai si bien caché ce que j'ai voulu dire,  
Que mon œuvre au grand jour garde un mystère,  
Et, même en la voyant, vous ne saurez jamais  
Que c'est vous dont je parle, et que je vous aimais.

It is scarcely theatrical criticism, but it is a matter of considerable literary interest, to point out the striking resemblance in sentiment and expression between these verses and a memorable sonnet of Félix Arvers:—

Mon âme a son secret; ma vie a son mystère,  
Un amour éternel en un moment conçu;  
Le mal est sans espoir aussi j'ai du le taire,  
Et celle qui l'a fait n'a jamais rien su.  
Hélas! j'aurai passé près d'elle inaperçu,  
Toujours à ses côtés et pourtant solitaire;  
Et j'aurai jusqu'au bout fait mon temps sur la terre,  
N'osant rien demandé et n'ayant rien regu.

Pour elle, quoique Dieu l'ait fait douce et tendre,  
Elle suit son chemin, distraite et sans entendre  
Ce murmure d'amour soulevé [élevé?] sur ses pas.  
A l'austère devoir pieusement fidèle,  
Elle dira, lisant ses vers tout remplis d'elle,  
"Quelle est donc cette femme?" et ne com-  
prendra pas.

We will consummate the impertinence of the entire proceeding by venturing on a free and inadequate rendering of the sonnet in question:—

One sweet, sad secret holds my heart in thrall;  
A mighty love within my breast has grown,  
Unseen, unspoken, and of no one known;  
And of my sweet, who gave it, least of all.  
Close as the shadow that doth by her fall  
I walk beside her evermore alone,  
Till to the end my weary days have flown,  
With naught to hope, to wait for, to recall.  
For her, though God hath made her kind as sweet,  
Serene she moves, nor hears about her feet  
These waves of love which break and overflow.  
Yea! she will read these lines, where men may see  
A whole life's longings, marvelling, "Who is she  
That thus can move him?" and will never know.

Written by Meilhac alone, without any aid from his constant associate Halévy, 'Décoré,' first produced at the Variétés on January 27th, 1886, had all the wit and finesse to be expected from the customary collaboration. In its blending of suggestion and something that might almost be called prurience, it might have strayed from the previous century, and one was disposed to scrutinize whether the author's name might not be Charles Collé or Claude Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon. At any rate, the piece is a miracle of veiled impropriety, and of suggestion which, in the hands of Madame Réjane, goes as near as may be to realization. Madame Réjane was the creator of a part in which the intention of the author seems fully carried out. If only for the sake of contrast, we should like to see Signora Duse in the rôle.

#### GREAT QUEEN STREET.—*The Interlude of Youth.*

THE English Drama Society, a body which aims apparently at wearing the mantle of the defunct Mermaid Society, gave on Monday afternoon at the Great Queen Street Theatre a performance of 'The Interlude of Youth,' an anonymous work which among moralities came not very far after 'Everyman.' It has much in common in subject, and a little in treatment, with 'Lusty Juventus,' and is written in verse of some flexibility. Not quite the first time is it that the play has been given for a solitary occasion. Its interpreters choose to remain, like the author of the play, anonymous. Their performance, consisting mostly of posturing and recitation, was reverential and impressive. One or two further presentations of a work which casts a bright light upon mediæval methods might with advantage be attempted.

#### ST. JAMES'S.—*As You Like It.*

So much fragrance clings to 'As You Like It' that no performance of it fails to administer a large measure of delight. The atmosphere of Shakspeare's comedy is monopolized by Shakspeare. It is a land of enchantment in which, to use Dryden's simile, "none durst walk save he." That the performance given on Tuesday afternoon at the St. James's, and since repeated, is ideal may not be said. It may, however, be seen with pleasure. Miss Lilian Braithwaite as Rosalind, Miss Lettice Fairfax as Celia, Mr. Henry Ainley as Orlando, Mr. Mollison as Jacques, and Mr. Charles Groves as Touchstone are in the main satisfactory, and the whole must be regarded as creditable.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

'A SENSE OF HUMOUR,' a three-act comedy by Beryl and Cosmo Hamilton, was given on Monday afternoon at the Comedy. It is a thin and rather conventional piece, derived from a story which recently saw the light, but is brightly written, and proved vastly entertaining. It was admirably played by Miss Beryl

Faber [Mrs. Hamilton], Mr. Aubrey Smith, Mr. Athol Stewart, and others, and is worthy of the attention of some management on the look-out for a novelty.

'ALT-HEIDELBERG' has been revived at the Great Queen Street Theatre, with Herr Andresen as Dr. Jüttner, in which he was previously seen. Fräulein Margarete Russ made a delightful Kathie, and Herr H. Stock an acceptable Prince Karl Heinrich.

'TWELFTH NIGHT' was revived on Monday at His Majesty's Theatre, with Mr. Tree as Malvolio, Miss Tree as Viola, Miss Constance Collier as Olivia, and Mr. Lionel Brough as Sir Toby.

VARIOUS devices are in contemplation with a view to combat the changed conditions of journalistic labour in connexion with the theatre. The early hours of publication render difficult the task of supplying in a daily periodical an adequate account of a piece produced the previous evening. It seems as if the Parisian course of inviting critics to a dress rehearsal will be frequently adopted. On opening Terry's Theatre Mr. James Welch will, it is said, begin, for one evening at least, his performance at seven o'clock instead of eight, thus giving an hour's extension to the time at the disposal of the reporter.

WEDNESDAY next will witness the beginning of Mr. Cyril Maude's tenure of the Waldorf Theatre, when that actor and Miss Winifred Emery will appear in 'The Superior Miss Pellender,' by Mr. Sidney Bowkett. The farce of 'The Partik'ler Pet' will also be given.

IN the forthcoming production at the Court Theatre of Prof. Gilbert Murray's rendering of 'Electra,' Miss Edith Wynne Matthison will be Electra; Miss Edith Olive, Clytemnestra; Mr. Harcourt Williams, Orestes; Mr. J. H. Barnes, an old man; and Miss Gertrude Scott, leader of chorus.

'LA MORT DE TINTAGILES' of Maurice Maeterlinck has been given in Paris at the Mathurins by a company comprising Mesdames Georgette Leblanc, Nina Russell, and Inès Devries, and M. Stéphane Austin.

THE death, in his fifty-seventh year, is announced from Frankfort of Karl Hermann, an actor of much distinction, and author of 'Die Technik des Sprechens,' which has passed through many editions.

GERHART HAUPTMANN has written a new play called 'Pipa Dances,' which will be performed during January at the Lessing Theater, Berlin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. R. K.—W. R.—received.  
G. C. R.—Will print this. H. F.—H. M.—Noted.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1906.

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## LITERATURE

*The Letters of Horace Walpole.* Vols. XIII.-XVI. Edited by Mrs. Paget Toynbee. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

With these four volumes Mrs. Paget Toynbee completes her great task, which has been probably one of the most formidable of its kind in our time. As she began she went on, and the conclusion maintains her high level of editorial efficiency. The notes remain what they started with being—adequate, and not officious; friendly guides, and not encyclopædic notices. One reads Walpole for his own sake, and he is sufficiently explanatory himself at times to render an interpreter unnecessary; but when there is any doubt as to his meaning Mrs. Toynbee is at hand (or rather at foot) to make the necessary explanations. Thus Walpole in a lengthy letter to the Countess of Upper Ossory recounts the beginnings of his friendship with the Miss Berrys, and our editor merely adds a few posthumous details, and makes a correction:—

"It was not Mr. Berry's father who disinherited him, but his maternal uncle, Mr. Ferguson, a successful Scotch merchant, who made a large fortune, and purchased the estate of Raith in Fifeshire."

The coping-stone of this editorial work is naturally the index, which forms the sixteenth volume, and unfortunately has been the cause of differences between Mrs. Toynbee and the Delegates of the Clarendon Press. Mrs. Toynbee, preparing an index on her own lines, desired

the postponement of the publication for a few months. The Delegates could not see their way to adopt this course, and Mrs. Toynbee then handed over her work to others. She states that her plan was subjected to alterations, and disclaims responsibility. From a note by the Delegates we gather that the Rev. Andrew Clark completed the indexing of persons, and Messrs. Greentree, Berry, and Bell assisted with the other indexes; and the Delegates express regret that "the amalgamation of the new matter with that furnished by Mrs. Toynbee, and the compression of the three indexes within the limits of the volume, have necessitated alterations of her work." It is certainly to be deplored that so important and laborious a work has not been crowned by a complete index. That supplied cannot be regarded as worthy of a great scheme. A correspondent points out that *Anglo-Mania* (vi. 341), *London Fog* (x. 169), and *Influenza* (xii. 262), are all missing; nor is there sufficient reference to biographical particulars. The sixteenth volume comprises "addenda et corrigenda," genealogical tables, a list of correspondents, and three indexes of persons, places, and subjects.

With Walpole's advancing years his correspondents undergo a slight change, but he is already an old man now, since we resume in the year 1783. The three epistolary volumes cover the time between that year and the year of Walpole's death, 1797. By that time he had enjoyed the honours of his earldom a few years, and was, in Donne's fine phrase, ebbing out "with those that homeward go." He has still his old confidant, Sir Horace Mann, at the other end of the post; the Countess of Upper Ossory also is faithful; the Rev. William Mason appears with periodicity, and Hannah More grows more prominent. Walpole suffers no change, unless it be that he is a little sweetened with old age. At least his letters have the look of it sometimes, and he does not seem to take quite the malicious joy in the humours and scandals of society that he was wont to take. The Walpole of seventy is certainly not the Walpole of thirty. His manners are as fine as ever, but he rings a little more sincere, as when he writes to "Saint Hannah":—

"In truth I am nauseated by the Madams Piozzi, &c., and the host of novel-writers in petticoats, who think they imitate what is inimitable, 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia.' Your candour, I know, will not agree with me, when I tell you I am not at all charmed with Miss Seward and Mr. Hayley piping to one another: but you I exhort, and would encourage to write; and flatter myself you will never be royally gagged and promoted to fold muslins; as has been lately wittily said on Miss Burney, in the list of five hundred living authors. Your writings promote virtues; and their increasing editions prove their worth and utility. If you question my sincerity, can you doubt my admiring you, when you have gratified my self-love so amply in your 'Bas Bleu.' Still, as much as I love your writings, I respect yet more your heart and your goodness. You are so good that

I believe you would go to heaven, even though there were no Sunday, and only six working days in the week."

In these volumes most human interest centres in the Berry correspondence. The "Berries" occupied a big position in Walpole's later years. He was seventy when he made the acquaintance of those two girls of twenty-four and twenty-five; and he came to depend upon their affection increasingly. He paints their portraits in an enthusiastic letter to the Countess of Upper Ossory:—

"Mary, the eldest, sweet, with fine dark eyes, that are very lively when she speaks, with a symmetry of face that is the more interesting from being pale; Agnes, the younger, has an agreeable, sensible countenance, hardly to be called handsome, but almost."

The first time he sat by Mary he "found her an angel both inside and out"; and we have no doubt as to which of the two was his favourite. Walpole was a connoisseur of beauty beyond contradiction, but we are bound to say that the miniatures of the sisters by Miss Mee, reproduced in these volumes, do not altogether suggest the charm they had for Walpole. They are two comely young women, but how did they accomplish the storming of Walpole's heart? They are to him "dearest angels"; he claims them as his wives, and reproaches them for their silence. It is all in his old way; the habit is inveterate:—

"In France, where nuptiality is not the virtue most in request, a wife will write to her consort, though the *doux billet* should contain but two sentences, of which I will give you a precedent. A lady sent the following to her spouse: 'Je vous écris, parce que je n'ai rien à faire; et je finis, parce que je n'ai rien à vous dire.'"

Is there anywhere his equal at this light badinage? Yet his affection was no light matter. Shortly after his accession to the title through the death of his dissolute nephew, some insinuations on the nature of his relations with the young ladies were made in a public print, and Mary Berry apparently resented this, and sought to terminate the close friendship. This set Walpole in a panic. "My dearest angel," he writes; and he pleads:—

"Is all your felicity to be in the power of a newspaper? who is not so? Are your virtue and purity, and my innocence about you; are our consciences no shield against anonymous folly or envy? Would you only condescend to be my friend if I were a beggar?... For your own sake, for poor mine, combat such extravagant delicacy, and do not poison the few days of a life which you, and you only, can sweeten."

Sincere distress rings in those clamant sentences. The old man was losing his daughters. Mrs. Toynbee states in a note, "on the authority of Miss Berry's maid, who survived to 1896 or 1897, that Walpole offered his 'hand and heart' to Mary Berry, and his 'hand and coronet' to Agnes Berry—doubtless with a view of securing their constant society." This might very well have been done in extension of that badinage so characteristic of him. But one doubts the value of a

statement made after a long lapse of time by a woman who must have been young when the two Berrys were old women. The Berry episode remains no puzzle, and is only interesting because it happened to a man of Walpole's temperament.

In this definitive edition it was probably considered necessary to include every scrap that Walpole wrote. Yet there is no vital interest in such correspondence as:—

"Mr. Walpole, being now much better, will be glad of the honour of seeing Sir John Fenn any morning after eleven that he is at leisure."

The last letter in this correspondence is numbered 3021, and is addressed to his old friend the Countess of Upper Ossory, who had been showing his "idle notes" to others. It was written but a few weeks before his death. He remonstrates with her for so doing, and deprecates himself as some one past his time. He is regarded by his fourscore nephews and nieces, who are brought to visit him once a year, as a Methusalem to stare at; and he begs to be let alone:—

"I shall be quite content with a sprig of rosemary thrown after me, when the parson of the parish commits my dust to dust."

These volumes are his rosemary, and we cannot conceive that the world will ever forget them.

---

*The Novels and Stories of Ivan Turgénieff.*  
Translated from the Russian by Isabel Hapgood. 16 vols. (Dent & Co.)

In these well-printed and handsome volumes Miss Isabel Hapgood gives us a complete translation of the works of Turgénieff, thereby entering into competition with the version of Mrs. Garnett, which first occupied the field. There was need of a translation into English of the writings of one of the foremost novelists of his time, and this was to a certain extent furnished by Mrs. Garnett. The present version, however, by Miss Hapgood is more extended, as it includes all the well-known works, with the addition of a few writings of minor importance which had not been before translated. We have thus the most complete translation which has been issued. The tales were known to many who were unacquainted with Russian by means of French versions, some of which were good and some indifferent. There appears to be no truth in the story that many of these versions were inspired by Turgénieff himself.

The volumes of Mrs. Garnett's translation have been reviewed from time to time by us. Her version is in elegant English, and perhaps in this respect superior to that of Miss Hapgood, who indulges in an occasional Americanism. But on the whole the translation of the latter is distinctly good, and she has the advantage of giving more notes than her English rival. The introductory remarks to each volume contain very useful matter, on the circumstances in

which each novel appeared and the opinions of the author's countrymen and contemporaries, especially in the cases of 'Fathers and Children' and 'Virgin Soil.' We know that Miss Hapgood is well acquainted with the Russian language and Russian literature from her book on 'The Epic Songs of Russia,' which met with considerable success. It is not always easy to get an exact equivalent in English for the titles of some of the novels, but we cannot applaud the rendering 'A Nobleman's Nest,' though it is literal; nor is *odnodvoretz*, in 'The Memoirs of a Sportsman,' adequately translated "freeholder." But the choice of English words in both these cases is very limited.

The little biographical notices introduced into each volume are valuable and suggestive. A great deal of the writing of Turgénieff is essentially autobiographical, although he sometimes denied it. We are surprised that Miss Hapgood has never lighted on—at all events, makes no allusion to—the valuable papers which appeared, not long after the novelist's death, in the *Viestnik Yevrope*, by Madame Zhitov, who was the adopted daughter of Turgénieff's mother, and tells many highly dramatic anecdotes. These interesting papers have never been translated into English. From them we learn that the story of *Mumu* is indubitably based on actual facts, and that the author's mother was the cruel mistress who caused the tragedy. So also in the striking article on death in 'The Memoirs of a Sportsman,' we find the story of the strong-minded lady who paid the priest for his offices at her bedside, even when *in articulo mortis*: she was Turgénieff's grandmother. He wishes to show in what a stoical manner Russians can die. There are, also, many allusions in the minor sketches to the author's father. The traditions of the glories of the reign of Catherine, in 'The Memoirs of a Sportsman' and other tales, were derived at first hand from family serfs—perhaps the old family doctor, who, although a well-educated man, was still a serf, and liable to the rudest outbursts of Madame Turgénieff's temper. Whenever the life of the great novelist is written, these papers must be carefully studied.

The Russian authors and men of action alluded to in the text are generally noticed in a conscientious manner by Miss Hapgood, and with remarkable accuracy. Perhaps we might have had more of such guidance, for how little do names such as Novikoff mean to the English reader—or that of Venelin, who may be said to have discovered the Bulgarians! Katraroff, the Bulgarian alluded to in the introduction to 'On the Eve,' will be found duly chronicled among Bulgarian authors in the 'History of Slavonic Literatures' by Pipin and Spasovich. But undoubtedly these notes show a good deal of reading. We have remarked only one slip. 'The Prisoner of the Caucasus,' by Pushkin, is assigned to Lermontov.

As regards a general criticism of Turgénieff, it is too late in the day to attempt

one. It may fearlessly be said that he has taken his place as a classic. We are in entire agreement with the eloquent essay by Mr. Henry James which introduces this translation. One of the last occasions on which Turgénieff was seen in public in England was in 1879 at Oxford, when he had a D.C.L. (not LL.D., as Miss Hapgood says, which is not an Oxford degree) conferred upon him. All were struck with the noble appearance of this generous and sympathetic man, whom Mr. James has so well described. Four years afterwards he was to expire from a most painful disease. But he had written enough to secure a deathless name, not merely in the literature of his own country, but also in that of the whole civilized world. His women may be ranked with those Shakspearean types which fill us with wonder. Liza, Irene, and Helen may be classed with Cordelia, Imogen, and Juliet. No Russian author has ever brought before us so forcibly the characteristics of the landscape of his country. Throughout the tales there is a weird pathos such as we hear in the compositions of Chopin—

The still, sad music of humanity.

We ought to add that each volume of this translation contains a characteristic and well-executed illustration.

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*An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Girdlers, London.* By W. Dumville Smythe. (Chiswick Press.)

THE Girdlers' Company originally existed as a fraternity which looked upon St. Laurence as its patron saint, and, as such, assumed for its coat of arms the martyr's emblem, the gridiron on which he was slowly done to death. It became an incorporated company by charter of Henry VI. in 1449; and with the Girdlers were included the Pinners and also the Wire-workers by charter of Queen Elizabeth in 1568. This amalgamation of crafts gave rise to so much friction between the craftsmen and the governing body of the Company that Charles I. was induced in 1640 to allow the Pinners to sever their connexion with the Girdlers, whilst granting a fresh charter to the Girdlers and Wire-workers apart from the Pinners. The Wire-workers, who were closely associated, if not indeed identical, with the Plate-workers, appear to have remained nominally a branch of the Girdlers' Company at least as late as the Company's last Charter, granted in 1685, although in the Appendix to the Report of the Livery Companies' Commission of 1880 we find the Tinplate-workers, otherwise Wire-workers, claiming to be a chartered company by virtue of a grant made to them by Charles II. in December, 1670.

The articles manufactured by artisans of the Girdlers' Company were many and various, embracing as they did, in addition to girdles proper, such things as garters and buckles for personal wear as well as fish-hooks, needles, sieves, and



household utensils, including dripping-pans. Certain ordinances for regulating the "mystery" were approved by Edward III. soon after his accession. These forbade the "garnishing" of girdles with lead, pewter, or tin, or other "false thing," and authorized the appointment of searchers to see that the ordinances were duly observed. In 1344 a fresh set of ordinances were approved by the Court of Aldermen, among them being one forbidding men of the mystery to work either at "roset" or "tirllet." Mr. Smythe confesses himself unable to explain these terms. It may be a satisfaction for him to learn that just about a century later this ordinance was repealed at the express wish of members of the Company, on the ground that the terms were to them of that day "so strange" that they had no knowledge of them.

The chief sources of information consulted by Mr. Smythe (apart from the Company's own records) appear to be the printed 'Memorials of London' compiled by the late Mr. H. T. Riley, for the Corporation of the City, in 1868 from the so-called "Letter-Books" preserved at the Guildhall; the several Calendars of the same books in course of publication, on behalf of the same body, at the present time; and a Calendar of Wills proved and enrolled in the Court of Husting between 1258 and 1688. It is not at all clear that he has personally examined any original records other than those of the Girdlers' Company, although his style might at times give one a contrary impression. However this may be, for the early history of the Company he is almost entirely indebted to the City's publications just mentioned, the Company's own minute-books prior to 1622 having been either lost or destroyed.

The earlier surviving minute-books of the Company disclose the existence of considerable dissension between the craftsmen and the governing body, the former complaining of the laxity of the latter in enforcing the ordinances of the mystery. Fines were thereupon imposed on those who produced bad work, but this mode of promoting efficiency was objected to by the craftsmen, who on several occasions appealed to the Court of Aldermen, but without effect. Another grievance that the craftsmen had, or thought they had, was not being allowed to make search for bad workmanship on their own account. Whilst the governing body expressed themselves as willing to call in a number of craftsmen to assist in making search, they emphatically declined to give craftsmen liberty to search by themselves. This formed a bone of contention for several years, and "put the Company to great charges." At length a compromise was effected, and a new charter was obtained in 1640 (as already mentioned) embodying the terms on which all parties were agreed.

During the troublous times of the Civil War the Company found itself unable to meet the numerous calls made on its funds, and its plate had to be sold, and money raised by summoning "yeomen"

of the Company to take up their livery, and imposing fines on those who refused. The Company's hall was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, and was not rebuilt, for lack of money, until 1681. Mr. Smythe gives an interesting account of the so-called "magic carpet" presented to the Company by Robert Bell in 1634, and now hanging on the north wall of the Company's hall, having luckily escaped the Great Fire. For many years it lay on one of the Company's tables, and little notice was taken of it. Recent investigations, however, in the books of the old East India Company have established its identity with a carpet made at the royal factory at Lahore for Robert Bell, whose arms it bears, together with the arms of the Girdlers and two bales of merchandise stamped with Bell's initials and trade-marks.

All this, and much more, is pleasantly set out in Mr. Smythe's pages, but his work is more suited for popular reading than for the serious student, who requires that dates of charters, &c., should be accurately given, and extracts correctly printed. In such matters we find Mr. Smythe somewhat careless, whilst the index to his work appears to have been compiled by a novice.

*Madame Geoffrin: her Salon and her Times.* By Janet Aldis. (Methuen & Co.)

THERE is a considerable class of persons—victims of a prejudice having its roots far back in the seventeenth century—whose principles will by no means permit them to confine their reading, as their inclination bids, to works of fiction. In order to tranquillize their consciences, these people keep a "solid" work—the latest biography, the newest popular book of travels, the freshest modern abridgment of some old-time memoir—continually on hand. About Balzac or George Meredith there is always a lurking suspicion of frivolity; but in the most trivial 'Life and Letters,' or the least substantial *réchauffé* of bygone gossip, they find a safe resting-place for the intellect and a shelter from all moral misgivings. By such readers as these the volume before us will be warmly appreciated. It does not offer a living picture of the society with which it deals, nor even of any individual belonging to that society. But it treats of an interesting age; its pages teem with famous names; and the scraps of information of which it is made up are of exactly the right kind. That is to say, they will add nothing to the student of the eighteenth century in France, while they meet perfectly the needs of those who would like to know something about that century without studying it.

We doubt, however, any general participation in the author's unqualified enthusiasm for her principal subject. As a personality, as a social phenomenon, still more as a social type modified by peculiar circumstances, Madame Geoffrin is interesting. But hers is not a figure

which lends itself to the heroic style of portraiture; on a moral pedestal it appears sadly out of place. Yet on a moral pedestal Miss Aldis would fain raise and maintain it. She has built up a touching belief in her heroine's greatness of soul, and clings to it in face of well-established facts and unimpeachable contemporary testimony—in face of Madame Geoffrin's acknowledged lack of enthusiasm for great causes, of the cold-heartedness which could find Voltaire's impassioned plea on behalf of the tortured and oppressed victims of tyranny and obscurantism "crazy" and "common," of the self-regarding timidity which declined to imperil personal popularity on behalf of the closest friend; even in face of the visit thrust upon a reluctant royal host, and the Masses secretly attended lest religious practices, necessary to one who desired to stand well both with Heaven and the Encyclopædists, should have the fatal issue of driving from her *salon* the brilliant band of free-thinkers who were its chief ornament. Miss Aldis sees, apparently, no inconsistency in the lofty morality which excluded Madame d'Épinay from a dinner-table at which the Duc de Richelieu was permitted to sit, and nothing doubtful in the substitution of the mutilated edition of Montesquieu's 'Lettres Familières' for the genuine article. Yet she reports the latter transaction at length; indeed, to her honour be it said, there is nowhere in her book any attempt to wrest facts in favour of her theory. Occasionally her whole-hearted championship leads her to undervalue the force of the circumstances that helped to shape the remarkable social career of the daughter of Rodet, the Dauphin's valet de chambre; thus she ignores as far as possible the fact that Madame Geoffrin's *salon* "derived" from that of Madame de Tencin. Once or twice it makes her slightly unfair to persons: it does not, for instance, strike her that, since Rulhière had not "his price" for the manuscript which displeased Catherine of Russia, he was wholly within his rights in resenting Madame Geoffrin's high-handed demand that he should name it forthwith before a gathering of their common friends.

After so much indiscriminate incense-burning, it is a relief to turn to the calm, if slightly cruel judgment of Horace Walpole, his well-bred impatience of Madame Geoffrin's readiness to lay down the law, his contemptuous dismissal of her claims to taste in art. (It says much for Miss Aldis's candour that she has not shrunk from inserting letters which take so little favourable a view of her heroine.) Walpole, was, of course, far too clever to be blind to Madame Geoffrin's good qualities—her shrewdness, common sense and tact; for these he gives her due credit. But his testimony, like Marmontel's, is fatal to the cult which Miss Aldis seeks to establish.

In spite of the pains taken with Madame Geoffrin, it cannot with truth be said that she emerges from our author's hand-

ling a very lifelike figure. This is partly owing to her biographer's anxious attempts to soften angles and lighten shadows—we have only to turn to Marmontel, who was at no such pains, to see the woman in her habit as she lived—partly to the fact that grasp of character is not a strong point with Miss Aldis. Diderot and D'Alembert appear frequently in the course of her story; but they remain shadows to the end. Fontenelle and Grimm are somewhat better "materialized," chiefly by the help of contemporary descriptions; Mlle. de l'Espinasse, on the other hand, is totally out of drawing. It seems incredible that any one who has read the famous L'Espinasse love-letters (as Miss Aldis has apparently done)—those endless variations on a single *cri de cœur*: "Je vis, toute en vous; j'existe parce que je vous aime"—should refuse to believe in the reality of the writer's passion for the man to whom they are addressed.

A chronicle of this sort should be salted with humour, if possible. In the present work that attractive quality is not conspicuous, for we can hardly suppose that the author intended to amuse us by her grave assurance that Madame Geoffrin never quite approved of Diderot. There are several repetitions which more careful proof-reading would easily have discovered. We cannot commend the style of the book, which is unpleasantly jerky; the French phrases which besprinkle its pages are so persistently misspelt as to raise a doubt whether the printer is in every case responsible for the error. Miss Aldis is fond of describing Madame Geoffrin as a "salonière" (*sic*)—a word sanctioned neither by Littré nor the Académie. The feminine form of "salonnier" denotes a "lady-reporter" of art exhibitions—not at all the kind of person Miss Aldis has in view.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*A Golden Trust.* By Theo. Douglas. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

WE have here a story which, in common with many latter-day novels, shows in its beginning a promise scarcely fulfilled by the conclusion. There is perhaps no great originality in the conception of the wrecker's lost treasure and the adventures which befall those seeking it, yet the quaint atmosphere of over a hundred years ago, and the grey East Coast landscape, flanked by the wintry sea, are suggested with much charm and distinction. But when the tale is half way through, we are suddenly transported to Paris, and the Paris of the year 1792 has loomed too large in the fiction of the past to be a theme easy of manipulation. Robespierre with his humanitarian views, Madame Roland and her *salon*, the 10th of August, and the massacres of September—all these things impress us with something of the tediousness of a more than twice-told tale. We are spared the guillotine, however, and for this for-

bearance the author is fairly entitled to some measure of gratitude.

*Anna of the Plains.* By Alice and Claude Askew. (White & Co.)

IN spite of the melodrama of its opening pages, this is a romance of real human interest stimulated by a pervading atmosphere of wide-rolling veldt. Michael O'Donoghue (we are told that he is an Irishman, but there is little to betray his nationality save his patronymic), after some preliminary knocks from unkind fate, finds himself installed as overseer on a Boer farm under a stern old fanatic. The old man is no new type, neither is this our first introduction to Tante Sarah, his second wife, coarse, vindictive, and elemental; but little Anna, the daughter of an earlier marriage, is as fresh as Eve herself, and, mainly on her account, the book is worth reading. The staginess of the first chapter and the vague chaos of the last are to be regretted, but the central figure is an illuminating study of girlhood and womanhood.

*For the White Cockade.* By J. E. Muddock. (John Long.)

MR. MUDDOCK is always a good storyteller, but on this occasion has not, perhaps, chosen the best field for his powers. His period is that of the rising of '45, but he has not attempted any general view, confining himself to the last wiles and gloomy fate of that arch-intriguer, the twelfth Lord Lovat. His portrait of Mac Shimi is well drawn on the conventional lines, and he appears to have studied the style of diction of his hero. One fancies that, had he had access to the quaint domestic letters from Lovat to his son's "governor," he would hardly have converted "little Sandy," or "the Brig," as his father called him, into an imaginary Angus, supposed to have been killed by a fall in escaping from Stirling Castle. The real son died a general in the Dutch service. Sybilla, too, "my daughter Siby," died unmarried. There is no harm in marrying her to a chivalrous English officer, except for the reminiscence of 'Waverley.' Her adventures and escapes are excellently set forth, but we do not think she would have put on thick boots to dress the part of a Highland dairy-maid; and we must protest against broad "Lallands" in the mouth of a Highland prophetess like Miriam.

*The Inseparables: an Oxford Novel of To-day.* By James Baker. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. JAMES BAKER is the author of several stories which have been accepted as successful, so that he may be said to have gauged the requirements of a section of the reading public in the matter of fiction. It is not the most intellectual section to which he makes his appeal—but neither is it the section which finds enjoyment only when wild incident follows hot-foot

upon wild incident. Here he presents a variety of characters, but differentiates them more by descriptions of their doings than by any revelation of what they are. Four young Oxford men form the central characters—the hero, the villain, the victim, and a somewhat shadowy fourth, described as the most influential of all, who disappears out of the pages in an unexplained fashion and remains only as a subtle telepathic influence. Mr. Baker, when he attempts to describe crude crime or to indicate psychological phenomena, is not convincing. As the teller of a pleasant modern story, showing vice vanquished and virtue triumphant, Mr. Baker may be said to have succeeded with this novel; but readers with a taste for the literary graces will regret a score of offences against them—such tautology as "there is a great deal of vicarious suffering goes on to benefit other folk"; unnecessary word-coining, and the too frequent use of "ere," which is made to mean both "ever" and "before."

*The Coming of the Tide.* By Margaret Sherwood. (Constable & Co.)

A STRONG love of nature is a conspicuous feature of a large proportion of the numerous novels now imported from America. It is displayed most lavishly in 'The Coming of the Tide,' a simple love story with one dramatic situation. The story is not uninteresting, and the characterization is not wanting in vivacity; but the book is marred by its pretentious descriptions of scenery. The heroine has an unpleasant habit of talking confidentially to the sea, and the narrative is repeatedly broken by lengthy observations on such familiar topics as "the mystery of infinite distance" and "the joy of the oncoming wave." There is, however, enough merit in the book to justify the belief that the author may write a much better novel when she has acquired more restraint.

*A Royal Rascal.* By Major Arthur Griffiths. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE sub-title of this well-written novel is 'Episodes in the Career of Col. Sir Theophilus St. Clair, K.C.B.' Though it possesses the inevitable defect of episodic stories—a lack of continuity of interest—'A Royal Rascal,' with its exciting adventures by land and sea and its excellent series of historical portraits, is decidedly readable. The story, which derives its title from the sobriquet earned by the Colonel's regiment in the Peninsula, opens at Gibraltar, where young St. Clair wins his commission by detecting a plot against the garrison, and closes at Waterloo, where his last adventure costs him a limb. Wellington, Napoleon, Sir John Moore, Marshal Ney, and Sir David Baird are among the figures of whom vivid glimpses are to be caught in the Colonel's company. The book, while containing much that is attractive to readers of all ages, is particularly suited for boys.



*Who was Lady Thurne?* By Florence Warden. (John Long.)

MISS WARDEN'S latest novel bears the marks of perfunctory work. It is not new in idea, nor is it conscientious in elaboration. The author does not take the trouble to render the events probable. It is not explained how the first Lady Thurne was shipwrecked, and why she lost her memory; nor is it explained why her husband, believing her dead, married again. The second Lady Thurne has a lover, and the first Lady Thurne endeavours to save her from him and herself, which does not strike us as very convincing. Moreover, she refuses to reveal herself to her husband to spare him and his children. This is a case of 'Enoch Arden' on the feminine side. What is most inexplicable is that the lady is not recognized after six or seven years' absence either by her schoolfellow or her husband. To be sure, she has been in an asylum and her hair is white, but she is only twenty-nine. However, she succeeds in regaining some of her youthful brightness, and detection comes, with a train of consequences. It is not necessary to say that the author manages to solve the problem in a satisfactory way for the virtuous people.

*Rosamond's Morality.* By Gordon C. Whadcoat. (Greening & Co.)

THIS is a love story in thirty-two "talks," and all the talking is done by the two lovers. At first, when Cecil and Rosamond are boy and girl, the dialogue has a dainty kind of humour, but as the story develops it loses its attractiveness. The characters are wanting in vitality. Rosamond has a worthless cousin whom she hates, but, believing that she alone can reclaim him, she deems it her duty to marry him. Hence the loquacity of the lovers before they make each other happy. Mr. Whadcoat, whose earlier novel, 'His Lordship's Whim,' gave promise of something much better than 'Rosamond's Morality,' was ill-advised to write a dialogue story. He has not at present the craftsmanship for so delicate a piece of work.

#### CALENDARS AND YEAR-BOOKS.

IN his *Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London: Letter-Book G, 1352-1374* (printed by order of the Corporation) Dr. Reginald Sharpe opens up to scholars a new instalment of the rich treasures of the City archives of which he is the custodian. The editing and the introductory matter are on the whole competent, but it may be complained that Dr. Sharpe does not always give us quite as much help as he might render. Some references are indefinite. When a document is dated "the Monday after the Feast of St. Michael, 28 Edward III.," the editor tells us that the feast of the archangel is on September 29th, but does not tell us what was the exact date of the Monday after Michaelmas in the year 1354. We do not see great use in printing in the margin the occasional headings in Latin and old French, when the documents themselves are summarized in English in

the text. Some of the annotations are rather vague, as that, for instance, which tells us that in 1373 "the marriage of the Duke of Lancaster to Constance of Castile . . . had driven the actual King of Castile to join forces with the King of France." There was no mystery about Thoresby's translation from Worcester to York, as the note on p. 5 would almost suggest. Though not enthroned till 1354, he was translated by provision on October 23rd, 1352, three months after the death of his predecessor. "Franche prison" (p. 31) surely does not mean a "prison for freemen." The peace proclaimed on November 6th, 1360, was not the "peace signed at Brétigni" (p. 123), but the definitive treaty concluded at Calais. A little more trouble in ascertaining the modern forms of names would have made the elaborate index more valuable. On the other hand, Dr. Sharpe is to be commended for the pains he has taken to indicate where documents have been printed already, and for refusing to set forth at length such as are already easily accessible.

The fifth volume of Mr. G. J. Morris's *Calendar of the Patent Rolls of Richard II.* (1391-1396) appears three years after his fourth instalment of this important collection (Stationery Office). The documents summarized include many which throw light on the practical difficulties caused by the schism in the Church, as, for example, the inability of Cistercian houses to elect fresh abbots since the abbot of the mother house of Cîteaux was a "schismatic," whose jurisdiction they were not permitted to recognize. A large proportion of the patents, as usual, illustrate the chronic disorders of a mediæval State, as, for instance, the interesting entry on p. 605 which describes a Lenten riot at Oxford against the Welsh students, in which bands patrolled the streets crying in English, "War! War! Slay, slay the Welsh dogs and their helps! and whoso looketh out of his house, he shall be dead." This shows that clerks in their moments of relaxation preferred the vernacular to Latin. The Calendar also contains a fair number of earlier documents, enrolled by way of *insperimus*, as, for example, the two important thirteenth-century Hereford Charters printed in *extenso* on pp. 422-5. Mr. Morris has done his work well, and his index is good. None of the slight slips that we have noticed is likely to cause difficulty to any one using the volume.

*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1401-1405.* (Stationery Office.)—The contents of this volume cannot be said to throw fresh light on the political history of the period it covers. There are naturally, however, entries which remind us of the trouble with Glendower and the rising of the Percies: orders are given for the distribution of the four quarters of Harry Percy and the heads of the Baron of Kinderton and Sir Richard Vernon after the battle of Shrewsbury, and we have interesting glimpses of the forfeited stuffs of Harry Percy and the Earl of Worcester, the former "powdered with white turrets." Of the defeat of the French fleet at Portland we are reminded by the apportionment of the prize-money represented by the ransoms of the prisoners. We hear also of the rumours of conspiracies, based on the belief that Richard II. was still alive, culminating in the arrest of the Essex abbots of Colchester, St. Osyth's, and Beeleigh in 1404. The burgesses of Colchester had, shortly before, been excused from sending representatives to Parliament for six years in consideration of their costs "in the enclosure of the town with a wall of stone and lime" against "the king's enemies."

For the history of religious houses and for the foundation of chantries the Patent Rolls are always of great value, but they are not helpful for the Lollard movement, though we find a notable protection (November 22nd, 1401) for Nicholas Hereford, who "is manfully opposing the disciples of Anti-Christ who strive to attract not only laymen, but even clergy and literates, to their heresies." The student of municipal history should note the confirmation of an old charter granted by an Earl of Pembroke to Tenby, with the power, in addition, to elect mayor and bailiffs; also the grant of a gild merchant to Cirencester in 1403, and a curious lease from the Bishop of London to the men of Maldon of his buildings and his rights in that town. At Maldon, as at Colchester, there was then a "Motehall," and, as at Ipswich, "Portesmanmarsh" shows us there were "portmen." In 1401 there is a curious order for the "usher of the company of 'la Garter' within the castle of Wyndesore," concerning his duties and the custody of the black rod. It is to the rolls of the early part of the fifteenth century that we must look for light on a process still somewhat obscure, the differentiation of the peerage; for it was only at this late period that lords and commons began to be clearly distinguished by their styles. It is evident from the volume before us that the "chivaler" of writs of summons was applied broadcast, whether those so styled were ever summoned or not; and although at first sight it might be supposed that "lord" was already the regular style of a lord of Parliament, careful study of these pages shows that the style was used haphazard, as in the cases of John de Lovell, "chivaler," and John, lord of Lovell; Richard Grey and Richard, lord of Grey. The process as yet was inchoate. It is still necessary for historical students to look right through these excellent calendars in order to discover what of interest they contain; and it is to be wished that where early charters, such as that of Earl Simon of Northampton, are recited, they should be specially indexed under 'Charters.' Paper and print strike us as hardly worthy of the labour lavished by the Record Office staff on such volumes as this.

In his *Year-Books of Edward III.: Years XVIII. and XIX.*, in the Rolls Series (Stationery Office), Mr. L. O. Pike gives us a further instalment of his excellent and scholarly work. It is not the editor's fault that "unexplained delays" have retarded the appearance of this volume, and he tells us that he has long had another ready for the press. It is so important for our knowledge of mediæval history that more of these priceless records should see the light in modern editions that we cannot but re-echo Mr. Pike's complaint. It is much to be regretted if financial considerations cause the publication of this series to be postponed longer than is necessary. If the Selden Society can produce a volume a year, it is not very creditable that the State publications should lag behind those of a private body. In his interesting though brief introduction Mr. Pike discourses upon what he calls "the legal and other curiosities" revealed in his texts, and does not scorn to note the jests of the judges, their disagreements with each other, their snubs to irrepressible counsel, their occasional lapses into the vernacular, and the other traits which render these private reports so much more human than most official records of the Middle Ages. Of special importance are the remarks on the status of villeinage, which is frequently illustrated by the cases recorded in this

volume. We cannot agree, however, with Mr. Pike that a "clericus" is necessarily a person "admitted into holy orders," and we imagine he is not quite clear as to the wide meaning of "clergy" during the fourteenth century. And we should be more thoroughly convinced of the argument which he borrows from Fleta, that it was the duty of a bishop to degrade the cleric of villain origin if he were disobedient or ungrateful to his lord and manumitter, if any case could be produced of such a degradation having been actually accomplished by an ecclesiastical court. Very interesting, however, are the analogies between the villain who becomes a clerk and the villain who becomes a knight. And we are not sure that the fact that a man's surname was Green is conclusive evidence that he was of "peasant extraction." We have again only to praise Mr. Pike's texts and translations, and to express our appreciation of the skill and labour involved in extracting from the records of the trials a large amount of personal and detailed information, not given in the reports because it illustrated no legal points likely to interest practitioners in the courts.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MRS. CREIGHTON has done very well in publishing her husband's sermons to undergraduates in a separate volume, called *The Claims of the Common Life* (Longmans). They are models of what such sermons should be, and are replete with all that wealth of insight and sympathy which made the great bishop what he was. No better leaving present could be given to a serious-minded schoolboy than this book. It may safely be said that if he is not interested in these sermons he never will be in any. They may be read with advantage not only by undergraduates, but also by every one who has ever been an undergraduate. We have said so much at different times of the characteristics of the man who has been termed the "greatest man in the English Church since the Reformation" that it is needless to do more than call attention to the volume.

WE should like to do the same, only even more emphatically, for the little book *Counsels for the Young* (Longmans), which Mrs. Creighton has compiled, largely from the two volumes of the biography. That work is one of the most interesting of recent biographies, but there are many for whom it is too long, and this little book contains in a few pages virtually all the bishop's thoughts on the most important topics, and is the quintessence of his philosophy of life. We think it may be more useful than anything else he ever wrote. Compiled nominally for the young, it would be equally or nearly equally valuable for people of mature or middle age. Its influence, we predict, will be wide, and in many ways it is becoming evident that Creighton's power to help his countrymen is greater now that he is gone than it was even in his lifetime.

*The Harseys: Five Generations of an Anglo-Indian Family.* Edited by Col. Hugh Pearse. (Blackwood & Sons.)—When reviewing the 'Memoirs' of Col. Gardner, also edited by Col. Pearse (*Athenæum*, June 25th, 1898), we expressed regret that further particulars of the careers of European adventurers who had served under Asiatic rulers had not been published. Since their days times have changed, and the stories of men

who entered the service of Ranjit Singh in the Punjab, the Nizam in Haidarabad, Sindhia in Gwalior, and others, are increasingly difficult to collect. Hence we welcome the present volume, partly because of the stories of the earlier Harseys or Harseys, members of a Cumberland family connected with India since the middle of the eighteenth century, but chiefly because of the autobiography of Sir John B. Harsey, which is by far the most interesting part of the book and fills over one-third of its pages. It was apparently dictated to his daughter towards the end of his life, and is a remarkable testimony to the excellence of his memory and his powers of description. He seems equally at home when telling of his birth at Midnapur in 1793, accompanied as that event was by a portentous combat in the verandah between a large Newfoundland dog and a panther, presaging a career of strife and adventure; and in recording minutely the circumstances of a duel, and the accounts of armies and battles in which he took part. Then, as now, "transportation" was a chief problem difficult of solution.

Besides Sir John's history, the story of his relative and father-in-law, Hyder Young Harsey, is told; it recalls the adventures of the Skinners, for both obtained large tracts of country, which they administered, and both married native ladies. Harsey, indeed, bought the *parganas* (division of a district) of Dún and Chándi, and sold the latter at an excellent profit to the East India Company. For the Dún, however, he seems never to have had any consideration, though it is now of great value. In 1812 he accompanied Moorcroft, the well-known traveller, to Lake Mánasarowar in Tibet, near the sacred Kailás Mountain, whence the waters on our side flow by the Sutlej and Indus to the Arabian Sea, and on the other side by the Tsangpo, or Brahmaputra, to the Gulf of Bengal.

The stories of the Harseys are connected and introduced by short narratives of events in India at various times; thus there are a few pages about the Punjab and the Sikh wars, reasonably correct except, perhaps, that the praise of Lord Gough's generalship is as much too flattering as contemporary opinion was the reverse; and a few pages are devoted to the Mutiny. The volume is well produced; paper and type are excellent.

*Man to Man.* By the Rev. R. E. Welsh. (Hodder & Stoughton.)—Few men know better than Mr. Welsh, the author of 'God's Gentlemen' and 'The Relief of Doubt,' what qualities should go to make up a young man, and few are more likely to be listened to by an audience of young men. He is a sound thinker, engagingly frank, knows well the fevers of young blood, and holds up consistently high ideals. Moreover, he is a bright writer, able on most occasions to give a sentence or a thought some original turn. He has, too, at his command a fund of telling illustration. We would gladly put this volume into the hands of our sixth-form public-school boys and our undergraduates, and would further venture to commend it to those who have the privilege of preaching in school chapels. Mr. Welsh gauges well the drift of our times, especially in their want of individuality:—

"Rank and outspoken individuality, running into extravagance, has its own risks, but it will be only too well carved and cut down to the ruling standard in course of time. Greater in these relaxing days is the risk of being an ape of others, a chameleon that takes its colour from its surroundings, an easy prey of the social drift."

Our educational system has much to answer for in this relation, and it is foolishly thought

that changes of school curricula may set things right. We do not want a curriculum planned to promote individuality, but rather some *lacuna valde probande* in a boy's day, in which he may be left to himself, the sun, and the air. Very timely are the protests in these pages against "dulcet feebleness of character."

*The Cloak of Friendship*, by Laurence Housman (John Murray), contains seven little stories of folk-tale design and allegoric import, written in the author's well-known style. 'Damien, the Worshipper,' is perhaps the most characteristic. Damien is a shepherd of a district which might be on the borders of the Roman Campagna, in the Middle Ages. Devoted to St. Agnes, he takes part, in his own person, in the legendary incidents of her life, even down to the extinguishing by the miraculous intervention of a fall of snow of the flames of the fire lit to burn him. He is pursued with love by a beautiful pagan who sells images. His devotion to the saint preserves him from her wiles, but her beauty enslaves the town populace to such an extent that at a great Church festival she is acclaimed as the Madonna, and, by a sequence of ideas which has not been uncommon in literature or in fact, the worship of the Holy Mother turns into acclamation of the pagan Venus, mother of Love. Even the Church dignitaries join in the procession in her honour, and it is Damien who throws over her car and brings destruction upon her following. For this he is condemned as a wizard to be burnt alive, and to his prison comes the pagan image-seller, Love, to release him; but he, making the sign of the cross upon her, refuses to purchase freedom by worshipping her, and, escaping his death by the miracle already referred to, returns to his sheep and his adoration of St. Agnes.

The story of 'The Cloak of Friendship' itself, laid in Finland, gives the faculty of speech and character to beasts. 'The House of Rimmon' is a study of a priest of pagan times inwardly persuaded of the truth of Christianity, though the later religion has died of persecution in his land. Gradually he endows his god, Rimmon, with the attributes of Christ, and, on the second coming of a Christian mission, Rimmon goes down to meet their ship and is engulfed, while "the ship and its crazed Pilot came on," applauded by the former worshippers of Rimmon, who accept the incidents as signs of the supersession of Rimmon himself.

The other stories are just as full of gentle mysticism, and the occasional use of colloquial words would jar upon the poetic interest, were it not that the characters are always simple, though the meaning of their words and actions is more transcendent than their appearance. The yearnings are the yearnings of children, not the less complex because they are put forward with the apparent inability of children to express things not entirely understood even of the author.

*Marie Antoinette*, by Pierre de Nolhac (Arthur L. Humphreys), is a beautifully printed and handy edition of the large and splendidly illustrated work brought out seven years ago by Messrs. Goupil & Co. It will be welcomed by many.

*Addenda, Glossary, and Index to William Bercher's Nobility of Women.* By R. Warwick Bond. (Roxburghe Club.)—We are glad to see this complement to a volume reviewed by us (October 8th, 1904), and to observe that Mr. Bond has been able to make use of and supplement the additional sources of information then pointed out.



Mr. Marlay, the donor of the work, has prefixed to it a reproduction of a very graceful sketch by Stothard, which might have been designed for the place it occupies. On p. 8 Mr. Bond has inadvertently put Hilary as January 11th instead of the 13th, probably misled by the fact that Hilary term has begun on that date since 1831. Before then it began on the 23rd. With regard to Barker's property, there can be no doubt that a search (which would be a serious undertaking) through the sheriffs' accounts would find some trace of him, as he evidently had property in the Crown's hands from 1571-2, the time of his condemnation, to 1574, when he was pardoned.

*The Haunts of Men.* By Robert W. Chambers. (Fisher Unwin.)—Mr. Chambers fully understands the essentials of a good short story, though he has a tendency to overload it with phrases such as "sheered to the earth in glimmering swathes as gilded grain falls at the sickle's sparkle." Many years have gone by since he first pictured life in the Quartier Latin, the scene of three of the dozen stories in this collection, but the canvas remains almost photographic in its detail. The adventure of the 'Ambassador Extraordinary' during a mellow period of maudlin incapacity is excellent of its kind, and a fair example of the author's humour. The greater number of the stories are inspired by incidents in the American Civil War: some—such as 'Yo Espero' and 'The God of Battles'—are pathetic; others—for example, the history of the presentation oat which turned out to be a "skoonk"—have a boisterous jocularly of their own. All are obviously meant to appeal primarily to the American reader.

The Bishop of Durham has written a touching *Brief Memorial of Mary E. E. Moule* (S.P.C.K.), a sweet and saintly girl whose early death from consumption was deeply regretted by all who knew her. Seldom do we meet with so bright a picture of fortitude and serene faith under trial. Some of her verses here printed show that she had the gift of expression which characterizes all the Bishop's distinguished family. She had true humility, too, which is, perhaps, a rarer gift.

*John Lyly.* By John Dover Wilson. (Cambridge, Macmillan & Bowes.)—The value of this essay is out of all proportion to its length. It cannot fail to interest all who care for the historical development of literature. Mr. Wilson establishes the enormous influence of 'Euphuism,' and clearly proves its significance; he does not attempt to say much of its value as a work of art. It seems, however, that he is going too far when he asserts that Euphuism is at the bottom of the development of English prose style. That it was the first experiment in decadent aestheticism is probably true enough. But can Mr. Wilson show that what Matthew Arnold called "the prose of the centre" owes much to Euphuism, except so far as both were influenced by Ciceronian models? Where is the Euphuism in the prose of Dryden or Swift, of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, of Newman, or Froude, or Arnold himself? The further discussion of the origin of the English novel and of comedy is also of great value and interest. But why does Mr. Wilson omit to remark that Gascoigne's satire 'The Steel-Glasse' is the earliest extant piece of blank verse? The book, however, is throughout so suggestive and stimulating that we can only advise the reader to buy it. It is a pity that there are so many capital I's; and also that the famous motto of the house of Austria is given in a form which does not scan.

WE are glad to see McIan's set of costumes of *The Highland Clans and Regiments of Scotland* (Gay & Bird) reproduced in an acceptable form, with the historical letter-press brought up to a modern standard of accuracy by "Fionn" (Mr. Henry Whyte). McIan is generally excellent, but the Glen-garry figure in the first number is an unfortunate exception.

*Political Parables, by The Westminster Gazette Office Boy* (Francis Brown), published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, is as amusing to Tories and friends of Mr. Balfour as to the Liberals whose opinions it reflects. At the beginning and end the inside of the cover represents the flood of the election, but in it Mr. Balfour has already found a life-belt of safety.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

- Armstrong (G. C.), Richard Acland Armstrong, 5/ net.  
Brett (J.), Humility, 2/ net.  
Carter (J. B.), The Religion of Numa, 3/6 net.  
Coutts (J.), The Divine Inheritance as Revealed in the Bible, Man, and Nature, 6/ net.  
Frere (W. H.), The Principles of Religious Ceremonial, 5/ net.  
Gospel according to St. Luke, Annotations by Madame Cecilia, 4/ net.  
Hall (W.), Via Crucis, 3/6 net.  
Haupt (P.), The Book of Ecclesiastes, a New Metrical Translation, 3/6 net.  
Hoyt (A. S.), The Work of Preaching, 6/ net.  
Jackson (F. J. Foakes), A History of the Christian Church, 381-461, 7/6 net.  
Landsell (H.), The Sacred Tenth, 2 vols., 16/ net.  
Lépicier (A. M.), The Unseen World, 6/ net.  
Rackham (Rev. R. B.), How the Church Began, 1/ net.  
Stewart (J.), Dawn in the Dark Continent, 6/ net.  
Wilmshurst (W. L.), Christianity and Science, 6d. net.

## Fine Art and Archeology.

- Angelico (Fra), 3/6 net.  
Bell (M.), Old Pewter, 7/6 net.  
Bumpus (T. F.), The Cathedrals of England and Wales, 6/ net.  
Cobden-Saunders (T. J.), The Arts and Crafts Movement, 2/6 net.  
Gould (F. C.), The Goulden Treasury, 1/ net.  
Kinloch (M. G. J.), A Chaplet from Florence, 10/6 net.  
Méryon (C.), Etchings of, 7/6 net.  
Political Parables, by the 'Westminster Gazette' Office Boy (Francis Brown), 2/6 net.  
Selected Drawings from Old Masters at Oxford chosen by S. Colvin, Part IV., 63/ net.

## Poetry and the Drama.

- Begbie (A. H.), The Rosebud Wall, and other Poems, 3/ net.  
Calverley (C. S.), Verses and Translations, 2/6 net.  
Campbell (W.), Collected Poems, 6/ net.  
Downes (R. P.), Hours with the Immortals, 3/6 net.  
Lowry (J. M.), A Lay of Kilcock, with other Lays and Relays, 1/ net.  
Mackail (J. W.), Homer: an Address, 2/6 net.  
Shakespeare: The Taming of the Shrew; Macbeth, edited by E. K. Chambers, 1/6 net each.

## Bibliography.

- Auction Prices of Books, edited by L. S. Livingston, 4 vols., 108/ net.  
Congress, Library of, Report for Year ending June 30th, 1905.

## Philosophy.

- Kelley (F.), Some Ethical Gains through Legislation, 5/ net.

## Political Economy.

- Campbell (A.), Fettered Trade, 1/ net.

## History and Biography.

- Barine (A.), Louis XIV. and La Grande Mademoiselle, 12/6 net.  
Boswell (J.), The Life of Samuel Johnson, 1/ net.  
Brown (W. G.), The Life of Oliver Ellsworth, 3/6 net.  
Charlemagne, Early Lives of, by Eginhard and the Monk of St. Gall, edited by Prof. A. J. Grant, 1/6 net.  
Fleming (W. L.), Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama, 21/ net.  
Hume (J. F.), The Abolitionists, 1830-64, 5/ net.  
Smythe (W. E.), The Conquest of Arid America, 6/6 net.  
Sturlason (S.), The Stories of the Kings of Norway, translated by E. Magnusson, Vol. IV., 12/6 net.  
War in South Africa, German Official Account of, March to September, 1900, translated by Col. H. Du Cane, 15/ net.

## Geography and Travel.

- Bard (E.), The Chinese at Home, adapted by H. Twitchell, 7/6 net.  
Colquhoun (A. R.), The African Land, 16/ net.  
Gibson (A. G. S.), Between Capetown and Loanda, 3/6 net.  
Lant (A. C.), Vikings of the Pacific, 8/6 net.  
Leland (John), Itinerary in Wales, arranged and edited by L. T. Smith, 10/6 net.  
Loyson (Madame H.), To Jerusalem through the Lands of Islam, 10/6 net.  
Tarr (R. S.), New Physical Geography, 4/6 net.

## Education.

- Froebel (F.), The Education of Man, translated by W. N. Hallmann, 6/ net.

## Philology.

- Blackie's English Classics: Chaucer's *The Squire's Tale*, 2d.  
Blackie's English School Texts: An Embassy to the Great Mogul; A Sojourn at Lhasa; The Voyage of Captain James; De la Motte-Fouquet's *Sintram*; Prescott's *Conquest of Peru*; The Siege of Jerusalem; The Adventures of Montluc, 6d. each.  
Blackie's Illustrated Latin Series: The Captivi of Plautus, 2/ net.  
Blackie's Modern Language Series: Stories from Grimm, 1/6 net.  
Blackie's Standard Dictionary, 2/ net.

## Science.

- Bertin (L. E.), Marine Boilers, translated by L. S. Robertson, 21/ net.  
Brotherston (R. P.), The Book of Cut Flowers, 3/6 net.  
Horticultural Note-Book, compiled by J. C. Newsham, 7/6 net.  
Jude (R. F.), The School Magnetism and Electricity, 3/6 net.  
Morse (N. C.), Post-operative Treatment, 17/6 net.  
Ries (H.), Economic Geology of the United States, 11/ net.  
Roosa (D. B. St. J.), and Others, A Text-Book of the Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Pharynx, 12/6 net.  
Thudiger (B. S.), Queries in Seamanship, 3/6 net.  
Titchener (E. B.), Experimental Psychology: Vol. II, Part I, 3/ net; Vol. II, Part II, 10/6 net.  
Workman (W. P.) and Cracknell (A. G.), Geometry, Theoretical and Practical, Part I, 3/6 net.  
Zoological Record, Vol. XLI.

## Juvenile Books.

- Cule (W. E.), The Black Fifteen, and other School Stories, 2/6 net.  
Quinn's (Peter) Marvellous Fairy Tales, 3/6 net.

## General Literature.

- Alston (L.), The Obligation of Obedience to the Law of the State.  
Bancroft (F.), Her Renben, 6/ net.  
Bennett (A.), Hugo, 6/ net.  
Bourne's Insurance Directory, 1906, 5/ net.  
British Imperial Calendar, 1906, 5/ net.  
Children's Answers, collected by J. H. Burn, 2/ net.  
Denning (J. R.), Indian Echoes, 3/6 net.  
Fleet Annual and Naval Year-Book, 1906, compiled by L. Vexley, 1/ net.  
Forster (R. H.), The Arrow of the North, 6/ net.  
Fox (J.), A Mountain Europa, 3/6 net.  
George (H., Jun.), The Menace of Privilege, 6/6 net.  
Gerard (D.), The House of Riddles, 6/ net.  
Green (G. G.), In the Royal Irish Constabulary, 3/6 net.  
Jacobs (W. W.), At Sunwick Port, 6d.  
Jepson (E.), The Lady Noggs, Peers, 6/ net.  
Lamb (C.), The Last Essays of Elia, 2/6 net.  
Leigh (E. C. Austen), A List of English Clubs in all Parts of the World, 1906, 3/6 net.  
Lowenfield (H.), Investment an Exact Science, 2/6 net.  
Maxwell (A.), The Condition and Prospects of Imaginative Literature at the Present Day, 1/6 net.  
Oxford Year-Book and Directory, 1906, 5/ net.  
Parrish (R.), A Sword of the Old Frontier, 6/ net.  
Perkins (R.), Barbara Lavender, 6/ net.  
Pugh (E.), The Spoilers, 6/ net.  
Saint Maur (K. V.), A Self-Supporting Home, 7/6 net.  
Scott's Old Mortality, 2/6 net.  
Stanton (C.) and Hosken (H.), The Forbidden Man, 6/ net.  
String of Black and White Pearls, by C. E. B., 2/6 net.  
Waltz (E. C.), The Ancient Landmark, 6/ net.  
Whishaw (F.), Her Highness, 6/ net.  
Wilson (H. L.), The Boos of Little Arcady, 6/ net.  
Woodroffe (D.), The Beauty-Shop, 6/ net.

## FOREIGN.

## Fine Art and Archeology.

- Bertrand (A.), Versailles, 3fr. 50.  
Folles (A.), Zur Deutung des Begriffes Naturwahrheit in der bildenden Kunst, 3m.  
Hamel (H.), Causeries sur l'Art et les Artistes, 3fr. 50.  
Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen, Vol. XXVI., 30m.; Supplement to Vol. XXVI., 10m.  
Münsterberg (O.), Japanische Kunstgeschichte, Part II., 15m.

## Drama.

- Allègre (F.), Sophocle, 3fr.  
*History and Biography.*  
Adler (E.), Die berühmten Frauen der französischen Revolution, 1789-1795.  
Bagnenault de Puchesse (Comte), Lettres de Catherine de Médicis, Vol. IX., 18fr.  
Cludel (J.), La Vie de Léon Cludel, 4fr.  
Criste (H. O.), Napoleon und seine Marschälle, 1800, 1m. 80.  
Hesseling (D. C.), Het Negerhollands der Deense Antillen, 4m. 25.  
Hoen (Maximilian Ritter von), Aspern, 1809, 2m.  
Madelin (L.), La Rome de Napoléon, 1809-14, 8fr.  
Martin (J.), Gustave Vasa et la Réforme en Suède, 10fr.  
Matter (P.), Bismarck et son Temps: l'Action, 1863-70, 10fr.  
Michon (L.), Le Gouvernement Parlementaire sous la Restauration, 6fr.

## Mathematics and Science.

- Ballore (F. de M. de), Les Tremblements de Terre, 12fr.  
Couturat (L.), Les Principes des Mathématiques, 5fr.  
Foucault (M.), Le Réve, 5fr.  
Schoentjes (H.), Fleurs de la Glace, 6fr.

## Folk-lore.

- Afanassjew (A. N.), Russische Volksmärchen, deutsch von Anna Meyer.

## General Literature.

- Coen (G.), La Questione Coloniale e i Popoli di Razza Latina, 3l.  
Debay (V.), L'Etoile, 3fr. 50.  
Emery (C.), Notre Amour Quotidien, 3fr. 50.  
Levy (G.), Après la Guerre: Problèmes Sud-africains, 3fr. 50.  
Lorrain (J.), Ellen, 3fr. 50.  
Pierquin (H.), La Table d'Emeraude, 3fr. 50.  
Saussay (V. du), La Morphine, 3fr. 50.  
Theuriot (A.), Mon Oncle Flo, 3fr. 50.

\* All books received at the office up to Wednesday morning will be included in this List unless previously noted.

## THOMAS GRAY IN PETERHOUSE.

## I.

THE pilgrim to the Cambridge shrine of Gray is wont to wend his way to Pembroke, where he may see the fine modern bust of the poet and rooms which he once inhabited. He may glance *en route* at a bar in a Peterhouse window, but he not uncommonly evinces considerable surprise when informed that Peterhouse has other claims upon Gray than those represented by that iron framework; that it was in Peterhouse that Gray obtained the education that Cambridge afforded him; that for some twenty years—and those the years in which he earned his title to fame—he was a member of the Peterhouse community; and that it was only to seek a quiet lodging for the close of a working lifetime that he crossed the road to the College with whose name his has of late been habitually and well-nigh exclusively associated. Recent search amongst documents reposing in Peterhouse throws some not uninteresting light upon the career of Gray.

It is well known that Gray came up to Cambridge from Eton. It is equally known that in his early correspondence Gray reflects with no little bitterness upon the Cambridge which met his undergraduate view, its "owls" and "doleful creatures."

Upon such evidence, and upon that of an incident of twenty-one years later, a recent biographer has thought proper to represent Gray as a divinely endowed scholar of fine tastes launched into the abode of barbarians. In adjudicating upon an indictment, however, we do well to consider the character of the witness. Now Gray was the victim of unfortunate domestic circumstances. His father, Philip Gray, lost money in business and was estranged from his wife. It was to his mother, Dorothy Antrobus, who joined her sister in the conduct of a millinery establishment, that the future poet was indebted for his education. It was to Eton, where his mother's brother, Robert Antrobus, was usher, that he was first sent. It was through the Antrobus and Etonian connexion that Gray subsequently entered at Peterhouse. Robert Antrobus was a Fellow of Peterhouse. The Rev. Thomas Richardson, D.D., Master of Peterhouse from 1699 to 1733, was a Fellow of Eton, and during his Mastership several Etonians of note had entered at the College.

Gray entered as a Pensioner of Peterhouse in 1734. The record in the Admission Book runs as follows:—

"1734. Jul. 4<sup>th</sup>. Thomas Gray, Middlesexensis, in Scholâ publicâ Etonensi institutus annosque natus 18 (petente Tutore suo) censetur admissus ad mensam Pensionariorum sub Tutore et Fidejussore M<sup>ro</sup> Birkett, sed ea lege ut brevi se sistat in Collegio et examinaturus se probet."

Notwithstanding Gray's early proficiency in classical learning and his later encyclopædic knowledge, it would seem that he was in the first instance lacking in some of the equipment deemed necessary for entrance upon the academic career. It is noteworthy that he, in his early correspondence with West, expresses a distaste for mathematical studies. However, on October 9th, 1734, immediately after coming into residence, he satisfied the examiners.

At a later period, and subsequent to his succession to his paternal inheritance, Gray liked, we are told, to be looked upon as a private gentleman pursuing study for his pleasure, but the narrowness of his initial circumstances seems to be shown by the next entry in the College books:—

"Oct. 17, 1734. Thomas Gray, Middlesexensis, in scholâ publicâ Etonensi institutus admittitur ad

locum Bibliotistæ ex fundatione Episcopi Dunelmensis quem nuper tenuit Thomas Tookie, desiderabatur enim hæc vice candidatus e scholis ab Episcopo Dunelmensi nominatis.

GEO. TRIGG, PRæs.  
GEO. BIRKETT, Dec. Ser.  
MAR. OGLE, Dec. Jun<sup>r</sup>."

The Bible clerkship or scholarship in question was one of five founded at Peterhouse by a former Master, John Cosin, the famous Royalist Bishop of Durham, and by him connected with the schools of Durham, Northallerton, and Norwich. For his nomination Gray was doubtless indebted to George Birkett, Senior Dean, a Northumbrian from Cosin's diocese, who was, as appears from the Admission record, his Peterhouse Tutor. The scholarship was worth £10 per annum, with an extra allowance of five shillings on Founder's Day. Gray's tenure of the Cosin Scholarship was short.

Under date July 12th, 1734, below the provisional admission of Gray, appears in the College Admission Book the entry:—

"Gulielmus Hale, Armiger, Middlesexensis, in scholâ publicâ Etonensi institutus annosque natus 18, examinatus approbatur admittiturque ad mensam Pensionariorum (M<sup>ro</sup> Collegii absente) sub Tutore et Fidejussore M<sup>ro</sup> Birkett."

Under his last will the Venerable Bernard Hale, D.D., Master of Peterhouse and Archdeacon of Ely, who died in 1663, had founded seven scholarships in the College. To these his executors subsequently added an eighth. The nomination to the scholarships was vested in the heirs at law of the founder. One scholarship was offered each year to candidates from Hertford School; in default of a locally qualified competitor, the patron was free to choose "the best grammar scholar" he could find elsewhere.

In June, 1735, Gray was nominated by William Hale to a vacant Hale Scholarship, which was made tenable until the taking of the M.A. degree:—

"Junii 27<sup>mo</sup> 1735. Thomas Gray, Middlesexensis (nominante eum Gul<sup>mo</sup> Hale, Armiger), admittitur ad locum Bibliotistæ ex Fundatione VV. D<sup>ni</sup> Hale quem nuper tenuit Joannes Baldwin possidendum (nisi per eum steterit quominus) usque dum cooptandus sit in ordinem Magistrorum in Artibus."

The term of tenure indicated was the longest allowed by the founder, and the award is unique amongst contemporary appointments to Hale Scholarships. The term may mark appreciation of the scholastic merits of Gray; it may also represent the ardour of the admiration of his county neighbour, late schoolfellow, and present fellow-freshman. In any event, a Bible clerkship of 20 marks per annum was evidently welcome to Gray. He held it until he went down in 1738.

It may be interesting, as illustrative of the cost of eighteenth-century education, to reproduce some of the College accounts of Gray. In his first year Gray's expenditure was very modest, the item "Sizings," which represents specially ordered "extras" in dietary, amounting to a few shillings only.

In later undergraduate years he was more luxurious. In respect of the year 1736-7 the Bursar presented to Mr. Birkett the following bills on account of Gray:—

## Quarter to Christmas, 1736.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 10 weeks ...	1	3	4
Sizings ...	1	11	6
Detriments ...	0	10	7
Sacrist ...	0	0	4
Coals ...	0	1	6
Tablecloth ...	0	2	3
	3	9	6

## Quarter to Lady Day, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 13 weeks ...	1	10	4
Sizings ...	1	19	0
Detriments ...	0	10	7
Sacrist ...	0	0	4
Coals ...	0	2	2
Hall Punishments ...	0	0	8
	4	3	1

## Quarter to Midsummer, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 13 weeks ...	1	10	4
Sizings ...	1	18	5
Detriments ...	0	10	2
Sacrist ...	0	0	4
	3	19	3

## Quarter to Michaelmas, 1737.

	£	s.	d.
Commons, 4 weeks ...	0	9	4
Sizings ...	0	15	0
Detriments ...	0	10	7
Sacrist ...	0	0	4
Tax ...	1	0	11½
Lecturer ...	0	0	8
	2	16	10½

Total for the year, £14 8s. 8½d.

Some of these charges, such as those for Sacrist (*i.e.* College Chapel support) and Detriments (*i.e.* general College maintenance), were, like many modern College payments, fixed terminal fees.

*Per contra*, Gray was allowed, as Hale Scholar, for the year 1736-7:—

	£	s.	d.
Quarter to Christmas, 10 weeks ...	2	11	3
Quarter to Lady Day, 13 weeks ...	3	6	8
Quarter to Midsummer, 13 weeks ...	3	6	8
Quarter to Michaelmas, 4 weeks ...	1	0	6
	10	5	1

These accounts show the student of the eighteenth century to have been more regularly resident than his successor of to-day. The scholarship of 20 marks was obviously assigned as for 52 weeks. It should be remarked that the Tutor's accounts do not represent total outlay for the year. Certain annual charges, such as rent of rooms, were collected in an independent bill.

Next year Gray resided in the four quarters from Michaelmas to Michaelmas 6½ weeks, 13 weeks, 9 weeks, 11 weeks, respectively. His bill reached a total of £14 13s. 11½d. He paid "Petizants" as an absentee on Whit Sunday. His scholarship revenues for the same period were £1 13s. 3¼d., £3 6s. 8d., £2 6s. 1¼d., £2 16s. 4¼d.; total, £10 2s. 5¼d. T. A. W.

## INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS.

THE annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters was held on Friday and Saturday in last week at the Guildhall. A fair number of schools was represented, but it may perhaps be inferred, from complaints made in the course of the debates about "oligarchical government," that the attendance would have been more numerous and influential if there were not—rightly or wrongly—an impression that the administration of the Association is concentrated in too few hands.

Mr. James Easterbrook (Owen's School, Islington), the President, in his address sketched the history of the Association, and claimed that it had been a great factor in making the general public take an interest in secondary education, and in bringing together those responsible for it. The Act



of 1902 had not yet done so much as was hoped for the proper organization of higher education. Local authorities had been so occupied with elementary education that in many instances they had not touched the question. In other cases secondary schools of an inferior type—secondary only in name—had been set up, and the Association wished to put on record that they considered this policy was not in the true interests of secondary education. The policy of the Board of Education with regard to the training of pupil-teachers in secondary schools was admirable. The pity of it was that the material was so poor. This was all the more strange as the prospects of elementary teachers were distinctly better than those of masters in secondary schools. The supply of masters for secondary schools was decidedly dwindling and degenerating. What was wanted was that an efficient assistant master might see a career before him with a fair competency in his later years, even though he might never become a head master. A well-considered pension scheme would work wonders. The desiderata of secondary schools were larger and better-paid staffs, and a simplification of the curriculum. Schools had to teach so many subjects at the same time that there was a danger of boys leaving school without knowing any one subject well. The majority of local authorities were either unable or unwilling to put secondary schools on a sound financial footing, and an increased Treasury grant was urgently wanted.

The Board of Education regulations for secondary schools formed the first subject for consideration, and the following resolutions were discussed:—

1. "That the current regulations of the Board of Education for secondary schools are tending to undue restriction of the freedom, variety, and elasticity which are desirable in the case of public secondary schools."
2. "That the policy of minute regulation of details of school work pursued by the Board of Education constitutes a grave danger to secondary schools."
3. "That the Board of Education be urged to amend the regulations for secondary schools so as to permit schools taking special courses throughout (a) to have a first and second year course common to all boys, (b) to admit both a Science and Literary course in the third and fourth year."
4. "That in the award of grants special consideration should be given to the case of schools formerly called 'A Schools,' of which the efficiency is threatened by the reduction of payments."
5. "That discretionary power should be given to schools to enter pupils for external examinations in the first and second years of the course."

The first was moved by Dr. McClure (Mill Hill), who stated that while they appreciated the enormous difficulty with which the Board of Education had been faced, and therefore did not come forward as carping critics, they were bound to protest against a course of action which was fraught with great dangers to those schools which were doing the best work. The second was moved by Mr. Telford Varley (Winchester), who condemned the increasing tendency to stereotype methods and repress individuality. Both were carried *nem. con.* The third, moved by Mr. W. R. Carter (Watford), was referred to the Council. The fourth, moved by Mr. W. H. Barber (Leeds), and the fifth, moved by Mr. A. E. Shaw (Thame), were carried, the latter, however, only by a narrow majority.

On the motion of the Rev. J. Went (Leicester), the following resolution was added to the series:—

"That, with the purpose of diminishing the present excessive requirements made during the school year by the Board of Education and by local authorities for statistics to be furnished by

secondary schools, the Association should endeavour to obtain an effective unification of such requirements."

A conference between the Board of Education and delegates from local authorities and educational associations was suggested.

The question of the necessity of State aid for secondary schools was next vigorously discussed, and the following resolution was eventually unanimously agreed to:—

"That, while gratefully recognizing the desire of the Board of Education to co-operate with head masters in the improvement and extension of secondary education, this Association is of opinion that additional State aid is required to maintain and develop the efficiency of already existing secondary schools."

In the course of the debate Mr. Varley, who introduced the question, complained that secondary schools all over the country were languishing for want of sufficient financial support. Reliance on the rates in many districts had virtually broken down, and it was a mistake to look to this source for everything. The Government should provide a definite secondary education policy. Mr. E. F. M. MacCarthy (Birmingham) agreed that the cry of the burden of the rates was killing education at present, and the ratepayer should not be driven too hard. Secondary education, so far as State aid was concerned, was in a worse position now than it was before the Act of 1902. Mr. R. C. Gilson (Birmingham) was of opinion that the training of pupil-teachers should be a national charge. Mr. P. Wood (Darlington), who moved the resolution in its final form, deprecated the apparent hostility to the Board of Education in some of the speeches delivered.

Canon Bell referred to the proposed federation of secondary teachers, and moved

"That this Association approves of the proposal to form a Federal Council composed of representatives of the chief bodies of secondary teachers."

This was carried by a large majority, in spite of the strong opposition of Mr. Gilson, who said he had never been able to see any advantages that would accrue from federation. The officers, however, in spite of representations that the matter was urgent, were, on the motion of the Rev. W. Madeley (Woodbridge), forbidden to take any step which would commit the Association to any definite policy until endorsement was given to the proposals at the next annual general meeting. In the speeches made on this topic the charge that the Association was "oligarchically" governed was boldly made.

A letter from Dr. Warre on Military Training in Schools was read, and it was agreed to procure the statistics asked for. The efforts of the Classical Association to maintain classical education in secondary schools and to improve the methods of classical teaching were approved; and, bolder and perhaps better informed as to its objects than the Head Masters' Conference, the Association passed a resolution in favour of the proposed joint Matriculation Examination for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The re-election of Canon Swallow and Dr. MacClure as honorary secretaries, and the election of Mr. W. G. Rushbrooke (St. Olave's) as treasurer, brought the proceedings of the first day to a close.

On the second day the resolution submitted by Dr. Flecker (Cheltenham),

"That this Association regrets the steps taken by the War Office to insist on the inspection of schools of which pupils intend to compete for entrance to Woolwich and Sandhurst, and particularly deprecates the publication of an official list of schools which submit to such inspection,"

was rejected by an immense majority, only the mover voting in its favour; but the

same mover obtained unanimous approval of a resolution

"That this Association reaffirms its conviction that a system of school certificates should be established by University authorities acting under a board of control, and its regret that there is as yet no adequate decrease in the number of examinations for entrance into professions."

The education of pupil teachers was the next subject of discussion, and it was eventually agreed—

1. "That intending pupil-teachers should, as far as possible, enter secondary schools not later than the age of twelve years, if not already attending such schools, and remain there until the age of sixteen and then attend a secondary school as half-timers."

2. "That the inspection of pupil teachers in secondary schools should be restricted to His Majesty's inspectors of secondary schools."

The first resolution was moved by Mr. R. E. Steel (Northampton), and the second by Mr. R. C. Gilson (Birmingham).

Higher elementary schools formed the subject of the next debate, which created more general interest than anything else in the course of the meetings. Mr. S. Wells (Battersea) moved—

1. "That this Association generally approves of the new Higher Elementary School Minute, believing that a properly organized system of education should provide for schools having aims and specialized curricula according to the minute, and intended for pupils who enter the lower ranks of industry and commerce at the age of about fifteen, and for whom a secondary school course, with its different aim and later leaving age, is consequently unsuitable."

2. "That in approving the curriculum of a higher elementary school the Board of Education be asked to adhere to the requirement of a specialized course of one or two years having a definite relation to the chief occupations of the district in which the school is placed, and not to sanction such a curriculum as is general or secondary in aim and character."

3. "That in view of the comparatively recent definition and organization of secondary schools, and of the fact that many existing secondary schools doing good work are unable to at once meet the requirements of the Board with regard to the 'leaving age,' this Association urges the Board, before sanctioning the opening of higher elementary schools in the same district, to consider fully how far such secondary schools may at least temporarily supply the specialized curriculum of a higher elementary school."

The mover said that the new higher elementary school would occupy a place between the elementary school and the secondary school, and its curriculum should have a definite relation to the immediate future work of the scholar. The Board of Education should take care that it should be of a special technical character, and that the higher elementary school should not be allowed to develop into an inferior secondary school.

The majority of the members present were obviously of opinion that there were no guarantees that such would be the case, and that the establishment of higher elementary schools would introduce serious overlapping with existing secondary schools. Mr. W. A. Knight (Benton) thought higher elementary schools would extinguish many secondary schools, especially in rural districts. Mr. Gilson said that it was not true that we suffered in this country from want of manual skill on the part of our workmen, but what ought to be done was to make the workmen a little more intelligent. No higher elementary schools could give manual training in trades: real manual training was given in the workshops. They wanted an improvement in the tops of elementary schools, but not such schools as were contemplated in the minute of the

Board of Education. The mover said he was willing to insert the words "in large centres of population" after the word "schools"; but the majority were determined to express their disapproval of the proposal, and, rejecting the previous question, and an appeal by Canon Swallow, carried the amendment moved by Mr. Knight,

"That this Association regards with apprehension the new Higher Elementary School Minute, believing that the promoters of the Act of 1902 intended to assist existing secondary schools, and particularly urges the Board of Education not to sanction higher elementary schools in areas which are already supplied with secondary schools."

The following resolutions were then agreed to after a short discussion:—

1. "That it is advisable that steps be taken to collect data of the physical condition and growth of pupils in secondary schools."

2. "That the Association recognizes the importance of the recent medical pronouncement on hours of sleep in schools, and requests the Council to give the matter careful consideration."

3. "That in the interests of national welfare the influx of pupils from public elementary to secondary schools should be encouraged."

After the usual votes of thanks the Conference closed.

#### SIR MOUNTSTUART GRANT DUFF.

By the death last Friday week of Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff we lose an accomplished man who combined to a remarkable degree the interests of politics, practical government, and literature in a wide sense. Born on February 21st, 1829, he was the son of the distinguished Bombay civilian who wrote the 'History of the Mahrattas,' while his mother was a daughter of the author of the 'Materia Indica,' Sir Whitelaw Ainslie. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and Balliol, where he took a Second Class in 1850, he was called to the bar in 1854. "The chief interests of his life," however, were, as he said, "politics and administration," which he was able to indulge as Under-Secretary of State for India, 1868-74; Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1880-1; and Governor of Madras, 1881-6. He was member for the Elgin Burghs from 1851 to 1881, and his 'Elgin Speeches' (1871) hardly, perhaps, had the effect on the Empire which the orator himself supposed. He wrote Lives of Sir Henry Maine (1892), Renan (1893), and Lord de Tabley (1899). He published also 'Notes of an Indian Journey' (1876) and 'Miscellanies, Political and Literary' (1879).

More than all these, however, his 'Notes from a Diary' are likely to keep his name before the public. He was, in fact, gifted with that all-round accomplishment which, backed by assiduous curiosity concerning the many interests of life and remarkable vitality, makes a diarist. His 'Notes' reached fourteen volumes, and actually extend from the New Year's Day in 1851 when he had just taken his degree at Oxford, and reached Avignon on his way to see Rome, to a period fifty years later, January 23rd, 1901, when the Privy Council took the oaths to King Edward VII. These 'Notes' are not concerned with politics, and he adds in the Preface to his last volumes (1905) that "in most lives...there are whole tracts of interests, lying outside the boundaries of the chief ones." Such extended versatility is, however, a very rare equipment, and is felicitous when it is combined with literary instincts and unwearied diligence. To degenerate into miscellaneous information which nobody wants except the class who rejoice in *Tit-Bits* and their like

is almost inevitable in such a case. Nor is it often, perhaps, that such a mind reveals real critical power in many directions. Incompetence and confident sciolism, as in the caricature of "Uncle Joseph" in 'The Wrong Box,' seem perilously ready to encroach on the all-round man. But Sir Mountstuart was a keen, if not an excellent, classical scholar and historian; he travelled frequently on the Continent, and he moved in the best society of his time, or, at least, the best informed. So his budget of amusing and interesting things, even if some of them are *vieux jeu*, holds many pages which are both enlightening and valuable. Mingled with much of merely antiquarian value are the graces of scholarship in Latin jest; striking, though occasionally prejudiced, characters of famous men; and an extraordinary keenness about such varied allurements as sermons, coincidences, last words, stories about gems, and botany. The last was one of his pet pursuits, and he thought nothing of going a long way by train to see a special wild flower when he was advanced in years.

It is impossible to smile perpetually on such botanical details in print, to admire the taste which preferred the lyrics of Mrs. Hemans to those of Christina Rossetti—difficult not to grow weary of the overlaudation of the 'Récit d'un Sœur,' or other forgotten luminaries of an earlier time. But on the whole the diarist, engaged with The Club, with the Dilettanti, busy with Cicero or the latest book, in any place or company likely to yield matter of interest, triumphantly extracts the good thing to be had, and reveals himself as a master of omnivorous gusto. He did not expect that his 'Notes' would survive in entirety, but they offer things which will run, in the phrase of Ennius, "lively o'er the lips of men" for many years, and we dare say that in the future they will be graced with a commentary, and lead to strange theories or unjustified conclusions. To prevent such a catastrophe we hope to see soon a memoir of the diarist, presenting a fair account of his frailties, merits, and prejudices. He has left us, at any rate, books that are worth several bales of belauded fiction. He is not a Greville or a Pepys, but he philosophized in society (which means, as Goethe said, "to talk with vivacity about insoluble problems") as well as any one; he was always kindly; he was not frightened into bitterness or silence by the stress and complexity of modern life; and he coped with "the modern malady of unlimited appreciativeness" as well as any sufferer from it can hope to do.

#### THE BOOK SALES OF 1905.

##### II.

On March 21st and four following days Messrs. Sotheby held a most important miscellaneous sale. The 1,346 lots in the catalogue realized very nearly 8,500*l.*, a sum distributed very evenly, so that there are comparatively few high prices to record. A copy of Ben Jonson's 'Workes' on large paper, 1616, brought 29*l.* 10*s.* (morocco extra). Only three or four perfect copies on large paper are known, and this one would have brought more but for the fact that several leaves had been supplied from the smaller edition of the same date. The identical copy appeared again on December 8th, when it realized 24*l.* Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 2 vols., 1590-96, brought 76*l.* (old calf; the Welsh words on p. 332 of vol. i. printed, and several leaves supplied from another edition). A collection of works from the Kelmscott

Press, all printed on vellum, realized considerably less than they would have done a few years ago. The 'Chaucer,' for instance, sold for no more than 300*l.*, as against 510*l.* at the Ellis sale in November, 1901; and 'Syr Ysambrace' for no more than 5*l.* 5*s.*, as against 20*l.* In some instances the disproportion was not so marked, but the depression was nevertheless great throughout. Notice should be taken of a work printed at Paris in 1584, under the title 'De l'Œil des Rois et de la Justice.' This tract fetched 18*l.* 15*s.*; it is important, as it has lately been proved to be written by Montaigne. At this same sale several tracts by George Keith sold for substantial amounts. These are classed among Americana. Special mention must also be made of Seymour Haden's 'Études à l'Eau-Forte,' 1866, folio, which brought 159*l.* Two hundred and fifty copies of this series were announced, but only 180 appeared, as some of the more delicate plates failed. Stephen Harrison's 'Seven Arches of Triumph,' n.d. (1603), folio, is rarely met with. A copy of the complete work, consisting of the engraved title-page and a plate illustrating each of the triumphal arches erected in honour of James I., realized 50*l.* Among other important works the *editio princeps* of the 'Imitatio Christi' sold for 125*l.*; Purchas's 'Hakluytus Posthumus,' 5 vols., 1625-6, the vellum covers perfectly fresh and clean, 110*l.*; Coverdale's Bible, printed at Antwerp by Jacob van Meteren, October 4th, 1535, 80*l.* (imperfect, as usual: this was the Ashburnham copy, 96*l.*); Herrick's 'Hesperides,' first edition, 1648, 75*l.* (contemporary morocco); Shakespeare's Second Folio, Robert Allot, 1632 (13½ by 8½ in.), 108*l.* (some leaves mended); and the Fourth Folio, 1685, 47*l.* (portrait rubbed). Several valuable manuscripts were also sold. Keats's first draft of ten stanzas of 'Isabella; or, the Pot of Basil,' realized 215*l.*; the original MS. of Charles Reade's 'Hard Cash,' 95*l.*; Thackeray's original MS. notes for lectures on 'The Four Georges,' 199*l.*; and part of his 'Pendennis' (18 pages only), 290*l.* An imperfect copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's 'Poems,' 1640, brought 205*l.* (original sheep, 5½ by 3½ in.).

To do more than refer in a very casual way to the large and noteworthy library of the late Mr. John Scott would be impracticable. The sale commenced at Sotheby's on March 27th, and continued for eleven days, the 3,523 lots bringing 18,259*l.* During the last hundred years but sixteen sales held in this country have realized more. Exactly a hundred pages of 'Book-Prices Current' are occupied by the report, and some exceptionally high prices are recorded, as for example, 101*l.* for a copy of the first edition of John Stubbs's 'Discoverie of a Gaping Gulf,' 1579, which in ordinary circumstances brings a little more than 30*l.* Mr. Scott had two Caxtons, both incomplete. One, the 'Chronicles of England,' 1482, realized 102*l.* (165 leaves only); and the other, the 'Polychronicon' of Higden, c. 1483, 201*l.* (406 leaves only). Another old English book, 'Bartolomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum,' translated by John of Treves and printed by Wynkyn de Worde, without date, folio, sold for 251*l.*, and would no doubt have brought more, had it not been rebound in modern russia. Berthelet's edition of the same work, 1535, folio, brought 25*l.* The collection of books and manuscripts relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, was probably the most extensive in private hands, and it was a pity that it had to be broken up. The collection of works on shipping, navigation, and the navies and naval affairs of all countries was also most extensive and



important. As announced in *The Athenæum* at the time, these books were offered in one lot at the reserve price of 1,000*l.*, and were eventually bought on behalf of Mr. Charles C. Scott, son of the late owner, for 1,510*l.* Among the other books sold on this occasion was a vellum copy of 'De Re Militari' of Robertus Valturius, 1472, folio, which realized 200*l.*, notwithstanding the fact that five leaves had been supplied from a copy on paper. Knox's Liturgy, 'The Book of Common Order,' printed at Edinburgh by Bassandine in 1575, 8vo, made 109*l.* (contemporary Scotch calf); the excessively rare first edition of the 'Basilikon Doron,' 1599, small 4to, 174*l.*; Hamilton's 'Catechisme,' 1552, small 4to, 141*l.* (russia extra); and Gawin Douglas's 'Palis of Honoure,' printed by Copland in small 4to, without date (but 1553), 95*l.* This copy brought 81*l.* at the Ashburnham sale. Many other high prices were obtained for the scarce works which abounded in this library.

The next few sales recorded were comparatively unimportant, but on May 25th and two following days Messrs. Sotheby offered an extensive collection of books by or relating to Shakespeare, his works, times, and influence on subsequent writers. The catalogue of this sale is replete with references to old or modern authors who may be taken to be associated in some way with the great dramatist. It will doubtless have been preserved, since it is of great educational value and excellently compiled. More than 6,500*l.* was realized for this collection, a copy of the Second Folio selling for 225*l.* (some leaves repaired); a sound example of the Third Folio (12½ by 8½ in.) for 500*l.*; and an equally good copy of the Fourth for 130*l.* 'Romeo and Juliet,' 1637, 4to, brought 120*l.* (unbound, mended); and 'Othello,' 1630, 4to, 90*l.* (a number of leaves in facsimile). Other substantial amounts abounded; e.g., 40*l.* for Allot's 'England's Parnassus,' 1600, 12mo (mended); 68*l.* for the first English translation of 'Don Quixote,' 2 vols., 4to, n.d. and 1620; 55*l.* for Herrick's 'Hesperides,' 1648, 8vo; 100*l.* for Painter's 'Pallace of Pleasure,' 2 vols., 1569, small 4to (title to vol. i. in facsimile), and 220*l.* for another copy of Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' 2 vols., 1590-96 (the Welsh words printed). A copy with the blank spaces for the Welsh words realized 160*l.*

On June 1st several of Blake's works were sold at Sotheby's. 'The Marriage of Heaven and Hell,' no imprint, brought 150*l.* (this was Lord Crewe's copy, which realized 260*l.* at his sale); 'Visions of the Daughters of Albion,' 1793, 105*l.*; and 'The Book of Thel,' 67*l.* This sale realized nearly 6,000*l.*, a considerable proportion of which was, however, obtained for autograph letters and manuscripts, some of the latter being of very considerable literary interest, as, for example, Bret Harte's 'A Ward of the Golden Gate,' on 144 folios, which brought 51*l.*, and De Quincey's 'Journal, written during the Year 1803,' 74 leaves, 66*l.* This brings us to the very extensive portion of the library of Mr. Joseph Knight, which was sold at Sotheby's on June 19th and five following days. Many of the books were sold together, and the 2,007 lots catalogued comprised an enormous number of volumes, probably some 35,000 or 40,000 (one estimate placed the number at 50,000), gathered with great judgment. From the point of view of the collector of books, and not merely of curiosities, this collection was one of the most notable offered for sale during recent years, and might well have been secured *en bloc*, if that had been possible. The total realized was 2,155*l.*

The Latin edition of Bacon's works, edited by Rawley, and printed at Basle in 1623, during the lifetime of the author, small folio, sold for 64*l.* (original vellum). This edition contains the *editio princeps* of the 'De Augmentis,' and may have been privately issued. At any rate, it is very rarely met with. The rest of the season was occupied in selling collections of a miscellaneous character, from which, however, some valuable books peeped here and there. The majority of these were alluded to in the first part of the former article, and need not be mentioned again. On June 29th and later Ben Jonson's Latin Bible, having his signature and an inscription in his hand, brought 54*l.*; a complete set of Lever's works, all first editions, 52 vols., morocco extra, 100*l.*; the 'Opere' of Metastasio, 12 vols., 4to, 1780-82, morocco extra, with the arms of Marie Antoinette as queen on the sides, 165*l.*; and the 'Œuvres de Racine,' 3 vols., 8vo, 1767, with the same arms, 91*l.* Shakespeare's 'King John,' 1622, 4to, brought 79*l.* on July 19th; and on the 28th a Fourth Folio, 1685, 110*l.* (damaged).

The new season, hereafter to be quoted as that of 1905-6, opened slightly before the usual time at Messrs. Hodgson's, but nothing of much importance is noticeable till November 1st, when that firm sold the library of the late Rev. F. Procter and other properties. Mr. Thwaite's 'Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents,' 73 vols., 1896-1902, stands steady at 24*l.* 10*s.*; and mention must be made of 'A Compendious Treatise on Modern Education,' 1802, 30*l.* (boards). This book, which is exceedingly scarce, contains eight coloured plates by Rowlandson. Another scarce work called 'The Twelve Moneths,' small 4to, 1661, by Matthew Stevenson, sold for 23*l.* 10*s.* The library of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods on November 21st, will be well within the recollection. It was at this sale that 2,600*l.* was paid for an illuminated MS.—'Le Livre de Rustican,' probably the finest work of its kind in existence—and 285*l.* for the identical Book of Common Prayer which Charles I. "carried with him wherever he travelled, even to the day of his Death." This takes the mind back to that gold pattern five-broad piece which the king also carried with him wherever he went, and which he handed to Bishop Juxon on the scaffold outside Whitehall. Mr. Hyman Montagu had it at last, and at one of the sales of his coins—that of November 13th, 1896—it realized the largest amount ever paid up to that time, and perhaps since, for a single specimen, viz. 770*l.*

On November 22nd and two following days Messrs. Hampton & Sons sold the library of the late Sir Joseph Hawley. This sale was held at Leybourne Grange, Malling, near Maidstone. The books were of a general character, useful rather than rare. Purchas's 'Hakluytus Posthumus,' 5 vols., folio, 1625-6, fetched 50*l.* (morocco by Pratt); and Smith's 'Generall Historie of Virginia,' 1624, folio, 127*l.* (old calf). It is but seldom that this book is found in perfect condition, one or more of the four maps being nearly always in facsimile. It is recorded that Sir Edward Bunbury's perfect copy realized 204*l.* in July, 1896. Thirty years before that the price stood at about 10*l.*

Three sales of considerable importance complete the series. Some of the high-priced books from that of December 6th and three following days (Sotheby's) have already been mentioned, and the report which appeared in *The Athenæum* of December 16th is sufficiently recent to render any further remarks unnecessary. The same

may be said of Sir Henry Irving's library (Christie's, December 18th and 19th), and the collection of military, mathematical, and miscellaneous works from the library of the Royal Military College at Camberley (Hodgson's, December 20th and 21st,) which brought the year's sales to a close. That the result of these sales, some fifty in number, has not been good, is perfectly clear on analysis. As already stated, an unusual number of very scarce and valuable books have found their way to the auction-rooms, but the vast majority were of a very ordinary character, and brought much less than they would have done three or four years ago. On going through so much of the last published volume of 'Book-Prices Current' as relates to the sales held since January and the new one now in course of preparation, which completes the record, I find that about 120,000*l.* has been realized from first to last, and that, if the sixty very high-priced books are left out of the calculation, the average is no higher than about 2*l.* 5*s.*—the lowest since 1896, when it stood at 1*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* This is, of course, very satisfactory from the point of view of the buyer, and is accounted for by the fact that just at the moment there is no "craze" to chronicle, and consequently no inflation of prices observable anywhere, except in a few instances which do not affect the book-collector of average means. In what direction he will next turn his steps it is impossible to say with any pretensions to accuracy, but if a guess might be hazarded, it may be towards a class of books hitherto somewhat neglected, namely, books written and published by our kinsmen across the seas. To think "imperially" is but the prelude to some form of practical appreciation which will assuredly manifest itself sooner or later.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

#### THE 1477 VENICE EDITION OF THE 'DIVINA COMMEDIA.'

Wood End, Weybridge.

THE fact that the commentary to Vindelin da Spira's edition of the 'Commedia' (Venice, 1477) was that of Jacopo della Lana, and not that of Benvenuto of Imola, has of course long been familiar to all people interested in the matter. It is noted, for instance, in the introduction to Dr. Carlyle's 'Inferno,' first published in 1848. But it has always been assumed that the mistake arose from a claim made in the sonnet ("vehement and helpless verses," Dr. Carlyle calls it) which serves as colophon to the book. I do not feel sure that this was intended. The sonnet opens with some lines on Dante, and proceeds:—

D' Imola Benvenuto mai fia privo  
D' eterna fama, che sua mansueta  
Lyra operò, commentando il poeta  
Per cui il testo a noi è intellettivo.

If the writer of these lines was, as seems probable, the Cristoval Berardi of Pesaro who is in the next tercet spoken of as the "indegno correttore" who looked after the edition, it seems incredible that he should have been mistaken as to the source of the comment. I have always taken the lines quoted as merely a compliment to Benvenuto, who well deserves it. Why Lana's commentary should have been chosen to accompany the text one cannot say. Possibly his were the fashionable notes at that day, and Vindelin, like a prudent publisher, may have looked chiefly to his sales.

The mistake, anyhow, is very early. In my own copy some sixteenth-century owner has been at the trouble of writing a title-page in fine Gothic letters, in which the

commentary is ascribed to Benvenuto. It would be interesting to know if the copy referred to by Mr. Slater had been similarly treated.  
A. J. BUTLER.

#### THE EARLY ENGLISH DRAMA SOCIETY.

18, Bury Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.

MAY I ask the courtesy of publication for one or two items of possible interest?

1. The next two volumes of the "Early Dramatists Series" of this Society, are now ready, and will be issued immediately—'Anonymous Plays,' Series III., and 'The Dramatic Writings of R. Wever and Thomas Ingelend.' The first named includes (amongst five other plays) 'Gammer Gurton's Needle'; and, through the courtesy of Dr. Bradley and Messrs. Macmillan & Co., I am able to summarize the evidence to date in favour of and against Dr. Bradley's ascription of this play to William Stevenson v. "Mr. W. S[till], Mr. of Art," together with facsimile title-pages illustrating one of Dr. Bradley's points.

2. Prof. Ward, in his introduction to the farewell volume issued by the Spenser Society, mentioned a "MS. Index and Glossary" to John Heywood's 'Works,' which, prepared and promised in 1867, had unfortunately been lost. It is now found. While preparing my edition of Heywood's 'Proverbs, Epigrams, and Miscellanies' for the E.E.D.S., I received not a little courtesy from Mr. C. W. Sutton, the librarian to the Manchester Corporation. Amongst other things sent "as of possible utility" was what proved to be the MS. volume in question. I immediately recognized the hand of Dr. Furnivall; and Mr. Sutton's replies to my remarks and inquiries soon established the identity of the volume. No one, I am sure, will be more pleased than Dr. Furnivall himself to know that work done thirty years ago, apparently to no purpose, will after all be utilized; especially as he has recently, in company with Mr. Sidney Lee, Mr. A. H. Bullen, and others, shown his sympathy with our efforts by consenting to become one of the honorary vice-presidents of the Early English Drama Society.

JOHN S. FARMER.

### Literary Gossip.

Not long since it was said that all the clever young men were on the Tory side. This has certainly not been true of recent years, and the Parliament now being elected can already boast a literary distinction on the Liberal side unknown to its predecessor. Mr. Winston Churchill has signalized his accession to his new faith by publishing the book of the season; and Mr. A. E. W. Mason, who has won a manufacturing constituency, has reached the pleasant position of a popular novelist. Mr. Herbert Paul is well known in the literary world.

Of the younger men, Mr. Hilaire Belloc has written brilliantly on many subjects, including some excellent verse, both of a light and serious kind. Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, who looks after the literature of *The Daily News*, is effective both as speaker and writer. He made a stir by that striking little book 'The Abyss,' and recently published 'In Peril

of Change.' Mr. G. P. Gooch is a Cambridge historian, and has written 'The History of English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century' and 'Annals of Politics and Culture, 1492-1899.'

MR. C. W. BOWERMAN, who is also among the new members, was originally a compositor on *The Daily Telegraph*, and holds the position of secretary of the London Society of Compositors.

In *The Cornhill Magazine* for February 'From a College Window' deals with the writing of books. In 'Freeman versus Froude' Mr. Andrew Lang revives an old question, a new one being discussed in 'Grandeur et Décadence de Bernard Shaw,' by "A Young Playgoer." In 'George Eliot's Coventry Friends' Mr. W. H. Draper presents a memory of the last century, while 'Society in the Time of Voltaire,' by Mr. S. G. Tallentyre, concerns a very different period. Poetry is represented by Mr. A. D. Godley's 'Pegasus, Quiet in Harness.'

The opening article in the February *Independent Review* will be 'The Revolution of the Twentieth Century,' by Mr. W. T. Stead. Mr. G. L. Dickinson will follow with an essay entitled 'Quo Vadis?' a plea for consideration of the ultimate ideals which should underlie political controversy. Mr. G. L. Strachey is writing on Sir Thomas Browne, and Mr. A. Thorold on 'Maeterlinck as a Moralist.' Among the other contributions will be 'Flowers and the Greek Gods,' by Miss Alice Lindsell; 'Leonidas Andreieff,' by Mr. Simeon Linden; and 'From the Second to the Third Reform Bill,' by Mr. Graham Wallas.

MR. FILSON YOUNG is at present engaged on a 'Life and Account of the Voyages of Christopher Columbus,' which the firm of E. Grant Richards hopes to have ready for publication in the autumn of this year. English literature on the subject of Columbus's life is comparatively meagre, partly owing to the fact that most of the original documents are widely scattered throughout Spain and Italy. As there is reason to believe that English collectors have in their possession a good many original charts and documents relating to Columbus's voyages, Mr. Filson Young hopes that any who have materials of the kind will assist him by communicating with him on the subject at the address of his publisher.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. expect to have the 'Memoir of Archbishop Temple,' in two volumes, ready about the middle of February. It is, as we have already announced, the work of seven friends.

ANOTHER biography of interest is announced by the same firm—that of Henry Sidgwick, written by his widow and his brother Mr. Arthur Sidgwick. The materials for their account are an autobiographical fragment dictated by Sidgwick in his last illness; a journal kept between 1884 and 1892, and sent at intervals to John Addington Symonds at Davos; and a large number of letters lent by relations and friends. The book

will probably be ready about the same time as the life of Temple.

THE Rev. J. N. Figgis, Rector of Marnhull, has been entrusted by Lord Acton with the task of completing the edition of his father's 'Lectures and Essays.' It is hoped, if possible, to publish the Cambridge lectures in a very few months. These lectures alone will suffice to refute the idea that Acton was a man who talked about erudition, but did nothing, for they are likely to prove the most valuable contribution to the philosophy of history published in this country of recent years. Mr. Figgis is laying aside a book of his own on 'Political Thought in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries' in order to complete the Acton remains as speedily as possible.

A NEW story by Mr. Robert Hichens is to appear in the autumn. Its title will, it is said, be 'The Call of the Blood,' and its scene of action Sicily.

BESIDES their "Early Dramatists Series," the Early English Drama Society have in preparation photo-litho, colotype, or photogravure facsimiles of rare books and manuscripts in all departments of literature. The size, script or print, and other details of the originals will be followed. The volumes proposed for this year are Massinger's 'Believe as You List,' 'Ralph Roister Doister,' and 'Gammer Gurton's Needle.' The conditions of publication are too elaborate to be exhibited briefly.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, in the paper which he read last Monday before the Bibliographical Society, on early translations of English books into French, noticed incidentally the impossibility of pursuing his research exhaustively in this country, owing to the small number of early French publications of the kind in the British Museum or any other public library. At the British Museum the gaps in this department of foreign literature are very numerous, and it is, unfortunately, by no means the only department of the sort which betrays deficiencies. It is to be hoped that some systematic efforts will be made to remedy this defect in the library.

MR. ARTHUR LEWIS writes from Wincot, Chorleywood, Herts:—

"The death of the Rev. Haskett Smith, F.R.G.S., on Friday, the 12th inst., deprives the world of one of its ablest lecturers, and his friends of a most genial and interesting personality—a vigorous thinker, an admirable raconteur, and a humourist of the best. But of all he had to tell us, nothing was so peculiarly his own subject as that life in the Holy Land, to which he first went as companion of Laurence Oliphant, with whom upon Mount Carmel he lived so long. How much we wish now—too late!—that we had induced him to put on paper the whole story of that solitude of two among the Syrian Druses! Some aspect of that strange experience he wrote in the form of fiction in his 'For God and Humanity: a Romance of Mount Carmel'; but the intimate facts of Oliphant's life near Haifa have yet, perhaps, to be extracted from the papers of his friend now lost to us. May this some day be done!"



Mr. Smith was, we may add, the author of Murray's Handbook to Syria and Palestine.

At last week's meeting of the Edinburgh Bibliographical Society, Mr. Robert Steele, of the London Bibliographical Society, read a paper on 'Materials for the History of the Lithuanian Bible.' This translation, of which only two or three fragments are known, is one of the puzzles of international bibliography, made none the less difficult because its literature is found in such languages as Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, and Bohemian. Mr. Steele expressed the belief that the Lithuanian Bible was never completed or published, and that it was printed in London. Of the few proofs which got into circulation some two or three still exist.

A MEETING of the friends of the late Dr. William Hastie, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow from 1895 to 1903, was held last week, when certain memorials of the Professor were handed over to the University. These included a marble bust of Prof. Hastie, a lectureship to which an appointment will be made triennially, and 600 valuable volumes from the Professor's library. Principal Story, who presided at the meeting, paid a high tribute to Dr. Hastie's versatility as scholar and writer, philosopher and poet.

DR. WALLIS BUDGE, of the British Museum, has made a translation of, and written a commentary on, the curious Egyptian books known as 'The Book of what is in Hades' and 'The Book of the Gates' respectively. These two works give pictures of the life after death which differ in many respects from that which can be drawn from the more generally known 'Book of the Dead,' and they are a good deal later in date, not having been, apparently, reduced to writing until the eighteenth or nineteenth dynasty. Dr. Budge's translation will be published early next month by Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co., and will form the first English version of these books which has yet appeared.

We find that in our last issue we have given Mr. John Long as the publisher of 'A Pretender,' by Annie Thomas, whereas Messrs. Digby, Long & Co. are the publishers. We are very sorry to notice this mistake, which we rectify as soon as possible.

DURING the occupation of the Straits Settlements by the Portuguese and the Dutch during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries a number of notable men of both nationalities died and were buried in Malacca. Many of their tombs survive to the present day. Mr. R. N. Bland has written a volume under the title 'Historical Tombstones of Malacca,' containing the most interesting of the epitaphs, with numerous photographs. A short introduction gives historical references to the monuments. Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher.

Temple Bar for February contains a paper on Richard Jefferies by Mr.

Edward Thomas, dealing with his strong personality both as a man and a writer. Mr. Cecil Chesterton, in 'The Comedy of Elections,' shows how locality affects the views and temperaments of electors. Miss Netta Syrett describes 'The Fascination of a Doll's House,' which is not Ibsen's; and Miss V. H. Friedlaender in 'The Little Lad' shows the attraction the sea has for the children of seamen. Miss C. S. Foster contributes a poem called 'The Eastern Exile.'

The Home Counties Magazine, which has just completed its seventh volume, will in future be published by Messrs. Reynell & Son, of Chancery Lane. The new editor is Mr. W. Paley-Baldon, F.S.A.

MR. ALSTON RIVERS announces for publication next month a number of Thackeray essays, now collected for the first time, and edited by Mr. Robert S. Garnett, entitled 'The New Sketch-Book.'

THE presentation to Mr. Walter Wellsman to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of 'The Newspaper Press Directory,' of which he has been so long editor, will take place at a luncheon at De Keyser's Royal Hotel at one o'clock on Tuesday next, when Sir William Treloar will preside.

THE candidates for the Regius Professorship of Greek at Cambridge have to expound some Greek for the benefit of members of the Senate, and are now announced as follows. Prof. Ridgeway on January 23rd takes a passage of the 'Supplies' of Æschylus; Dr. Jackson on January 25th part of Plato's 'Cratylus'; Dr. Adam on the same day a fragment of Pindar; and Dr. Verrall on the 26th a passage of the 'Eumenides' of Æschylus. Dr. S. H. Butcher is not, as was suggested in some quarters, a candidate for the Greek Chair.

DR. OSCAR LEVY some time ago made an appeal in our columns to friends of Stendhal to contribute to a memorial to him. He now informs us that a monument is about to be erected in France, and that M. Adolphe Paupe, the secretary of the committee who are arranging it, is bringing out a new annotated edition of Stendhal's letters. This will be published shortly, and will contain 560 letters, instead of the 272 in the Calmann-Lévy edition.

THE manuscripts of Victor Hugo, scrupulously preserved by the late Paul Meurice in his house in the Rue Fortuny, are, in accordance with his wishes, to be transferred in a week or two to the Bibliothèque Nationale. This has been decided in a conference with the poet's executors and M. Henry Marcel, the director of the French National Library. The transference will not affect the great edition of Hugo's works now in progress, for the new editor, M. Gustave Simon, will have free access to the various manuscripts until his task is completed. Although nominally public property from the moment they are received at the Bibliothèque Nationale, they will presumably not be open for inspection for some years.

The one important exception is the manuscript of 'Hernani,' which was given to the Comédie Française by the expressed desire of Hugo.

ACCORDING to the official lists just issued 42,390 students matriculated at the German universities during the winter term, showing an increase of 2,674 as compared with the corresponding term last year. Of these, 8,081 are at Berlin, 5,147 at Munich, 4,224 at Leipsic, 2,908 at Bonn, and 1,443 at Heidelberg. There are 1,908 women studying at the universities, but only a small proportion of these are matriculated students.

THE death, in his sixty-eighth year, is announced from Breslau of Prof. Hermann Markgraf, director of the town library, and author of several interesting works, dealing chiefly with the history of Silesia.

A PROMINENT Hungarian journalist has passed away, at the age of sixty-seven, in Siegmund Brody, editor of the *Neue Pester Journal*. Brody, who was of very humble origin, first took up the study of medicine; but the dissecting-room proved too much for his nerves, and he turned to journalism, where his practical business capacity and instinct for discerning what the reading public required, soon enabled him to raise his paper to eminence. He is said to have possessed a singular power of discovering talent in others, but to have been unable to retain his contributors, owing to his petty ways in dealing with them—a peculiarity combined with generosity as a philanthropist. He was the first journalist to become a member of the House of Magnates.

THE only Parliamentary Paper of general interest to our readers this week is a Report on the London County Council Rules as to Employment of School Children (3d.).

NEXT week we shall pay special attention to Theological Books, and also insert our annual notice of Italian Literature, which has been unavoidably delayed.

## SCIENCE

### RESEARCH NOTES.

IN his Presidential address to the Röntgen Society on the 4th inst. Prof. Soddy "put the dots on the i's" of Prof. Rutherford's investigations into the transformations of radium, which were referred to in these Notes some months back (see *The Athenæum*, No. 4063). Prof. Soddy told his hearers that the Alpha-particle expelled from radium was an atom of helium, and that it is the loss of successive atoms of the same substance that brings about the seven changes which have already been observed, and the eighth which both he and Prof. Rutherford agree takes place. Thus the expulsion of the first atom of helium changes radium into the gaseous emanation which Sir William Ramsay calls *ex-radio*, and reduces the atomic weight from 225 to 221. The loss of another atom produces radium A (atomic weight 217), the film of "imparted activity," invisible and imponderable, which *ex-radio* leaves upon any solid object with which it is long enough in contact and which emits Alpha rays only. Radium B (atomic weight

213) is rayless, but changes in about twenty minutes into radium C, which emits, according to Prof. Rutherford, Alpha, Beta, and Gamma rays alike, changing in rather less than half an hour into radium D (atomic weight 209). This, which forms the active principle of radio-active lead, is also rayless, and takes forty years to undergo its next transformation and become radium E. The radiations of this are of Beta and Gamma rays only, but in six days it becomes radium F, which Prof. Rutherford identifies with the polonium of Madame Curie and the radio-tellurium of Prof. Marckwald. As this also expels an Alpha or helium particle, it should by analogy form radium G, with an atomic weight of 205. But this, Prof. Soddy agrees with Prof. Rutherford, is sufficiently near to the atomic weight of lead (206.7) for lead to be regarded as the final product of the transformations. Thus, the problem of the alchemists has been solved, not by us, but by Nature; and could we find out how to hasten the process, we should have at our disposal forces compared with which all those hitherto handled by man are trifling. The sudden disintegration of 30 milligrammes of radium would, says Prof. Soddy, about equal the explosion of a hundredweight of dynamite. Wherefore it is to be hoped that the discovery will not be made just yet.

If the view of the phenomena above given be correct—as to which the curious can consult *The Philosophical Magazine* for September of last year—the position of helium among the elements becomes extremely curious. We already know that it cannot be liquefied, having resisted all the processes to that end which have proved effectual with oxygen, nitrogen, and even hydrogen; and that its rate of diffusion is more rapid than that of any other known substance. Yet it is impossible to obtain proof of its existence otherwise than with the spectroscopic, and the behaviour of the helium emanating from radium, which disappears if left long enough in a glass bulb, does not seem to correspond with that prepared by Sir William Ramsay's process, which can apparently be retained in a Plucker's tube for an indefinite period. Dr. B. Walter has recently stated that the Alpha particle of polonium, which is, as we have just seen, according to other observers the helium atom, renders the air luminescent in passing through it, and has a very pronounced photo-chemical effect, which seems to correspond to the spectral rays  $\lambda 350$ – $\lambda 290$ . This effect is said to be more marked in the presence of nitrogen. Is it another case of a double spectrum?

Not unconnected with this, perhaps, are the phenomena observed by M. Charles Nordmann at Philippeville, in Algeria, during the late solar eclipse. Taking with him an instrument which he calls an ionograph, and which apparently registers the number of ions present in a given portion of the atmosphere, he found that up to 45 minutes after the first contact the number of positive ions remained normal. At the expiry of that time, however, they began to grow fewer, reaching their minimum 40 minutes after totality. Then the curve began to rise again, until 20 minutes after the last contact it had regained its normal value. He declares that this is in accord with the theories of Dr. Lenard and MM. Elster and Geitel, according to which solar radiation plays a chief part in the ionization of the atmosphere. But the phenomenon can also be compared with what happens when a large Tesla transformer, which appears to discharge, as has been noticed, only positive ions into the

surrounding atmosphere, is masked by a screen of metal or other good conductor.

Prof. Stark, of Göttingen, has also been making experiments on the spectrum of the Alpha rays, his theory being that it is the positive ion—he calls it the "atom-ion," but the change in nomenclature does not seem to convey any additional information—which is the carrier of the line spectrum of an element, while the band spectrum is due to the recombination of the positive and negative electrons. On this theory the Alpha particles should emit the line spectrum of the gas in which they are produced, and the gas itself the band spectrum which should be superposed on the other. According to the summary of his experiments which alone has reached this country, he finds a difference between the behaviour of nitrogen and that of other gases, spectroscopic examination here showing the appearance of the band and line spectrum simultaneously. With hydrogen, the line spectrum emitted in a direction at right angles to the Alpha rays shows sharp lines of the known wave-length; while that emitted in the same direction as the rays themselves shows, on the ultra-violet side of these, new and wider lines, which he thinks are due to displacement. The full account of Prof. Stark's experiments which is promised will be looked forward to with interest.

Prof. E. Marx has lately made another attempt to measure the speed of the Röntgen rays by a process which he declares to be relatively simple, to be applicable to any species of radiations, and to be accurate within a margin of 5 per cent. According to this, the speed of the X-rays is equal to that of light, or 300,000 kilometres per second. With this may be read the experimental proof by Dr. W. Seitz that the Röntgen rays can be produced with a much lower voltage than is generally supposed, and that as long as any glow light reaches the anti-cathode, they will be produced even with an electromotive force of only 600 volts. The difficulty that weak or soft rays find in penetrating the walls of the tube is, he thinks, the reason why this has not been observed before, but he points out that soft rays are more easily absorbed by a sensitized photographic plate than hard ones.

A new species of radiation is announced by Dr. F. Streintz, who thinks that slow oxidation will cause certain metals, such as magnesium, aluminium, zinc, and cadmium, to give out rays detectable by a photographic plate. These rays, which he compares to the ultra-violet, ionize gases, as is shown by their action on iodide of potassium paper, but are incapable of penetrating more than a few hundredths of a millimetre of air. All these metals can be protected against oxidation by a charge of positive electricity, and it is suggested that this fact may be made use of for industrial purposes.

Another curious discovery is that of Dr. Auer von Welsbach that some of the metals derived from the rare earths, such as lanthanum, didymium, and yttrium, when alloyed with iron, increase, to an unexpected extent, its power of giving out sparks on concussion. Thus he finds that an alloy of lanthanum containing 50 per cent. of iron will give out long and brilliant sparks under the action of a steel file. These sparks appear to be too rapid to possess much heat, but if they develop sufficient to inflame a mixture of petrol vapour and air they might be of use in the motor-car industry, and the suggestion might be worth a few experiments.

Lord Rayleigh has made some calculations as to the rate at which the electrons are, on the electronic hypothesis, supposed to rotate within the atom, and has come to the conclusion that their motion can never

be entirely steady. Hence, he thinks, there must be a tendency to radiation at all times, even when the system is undisturbed by external causes, which would seem to confirm the views of M. Le Bon and others as to the universal disintegration of matter. The spectrum, he suggests, may be due to the upsetting of the balance, and the frequencies will then correspond to the original distribution of the electrons as it existed before the disturbance. He also makes some remarks as to the frequencies of electric vibrations, and says that the principles which have led to the formulas he gives have affinity rather with the older view as to the effect of electricity upon conductors than with that of Maxwell. All this is to be found in *The Philosophical Magazine* for this month.

At the last meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Dr. G. E. Fawcitt gave particulars of some curious experiments lately made by him on the electrical polarity of metals. He found that the precious metals silver, platinum, and gold in their amorphous form were electro-positive when placed in dilute acid with specimens of the same metals which had been annealed. Hence it appears that the same element can be positive when its molecular structure is not crystalline, and negative when it is. This should give reflection to those who have too rashly founded arguments on the assumption that accidents like valency and polarity are the fundamental properties of any elements. F. L.

#### ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

PROMINENT among the original memoirs in *L'Anthropologie* (xvi., Nos. 4 and 5) is one by M. Hugues Obermaier on Quaternary human remains in Central Europe. He observes that the osseous remains of Quaternary man are as rare as the archaeological remains are numerous, and specifies the discoveries in the caves of Sipka and Krapina and at Willendorf and Predmost, and the skeleton of Bruenn, as assuredly Quaternary; other discoveries in Bohemia, Moravia, Austria, Hungary, and Poland he dismisses as erroneous, doubtful, or insufficient. M. Armand Viré describes the Solutrean cavern of Lacave (Lot), which yielded many objects of reindeer horn, some bearing carvings (one a spirited head of antelope), and well-worked flint implements. M. Émile Cartailhac and the Abbé Breuil continue their account of the mural paintings and engravings of the Pyrenean caverns. MM. Anthony and Hazard furnish notes of the muscles of a negro who was brought to France from Africa, and died of sleeping sickness at the hospital of Auteuil.

*L'Homme Préhistorique* (1905, No. 11) contains a report of the proceedings at the inauguration of the monument to Gabriel de Mortillet, designed by M. A. La Penna, and erected in the Square des Arènes de Lutèce, Paris, with photographs of the monument. Upon a marble column is a bronze bust of De Mortillet, and in front of the column a figure of a young woman reading, typifying youth engaged in the study of the prehistoric, the future looking into the past. Between the column and the bust, forming a four-sided capital, are representations of the Chellean, Mousterian, Solutrean, and Magdalenian types of mankind: the first of pronounced simian type; the second, still simian, but modified, and having better formed lips; the third, a female figure, less prognathous than the former, and bearing traces of an instinct for personal adornment; the fourth, a girl's head, enlarged from one of the figures discovered at Brassempouy,



and representing both physical beauty and intelligence.

Mr. Rafael Karsten, of the University of Helsingfors, has published, in excellent English (Wasa, F. W. Unggren), an academic dissertation on the 'Origin of Worship,' presented by him for public criticism on November 25th, 1905, in the hall of the Historico-Philological Section of the Philosophical Faculty of the Alexander University of Finland. It is the result of studies carried on in 1903 and 1904, mainly in the British Museum, at the suggestion of Dr. Westermarck. Mr. Karsten holds that in the lowest religions only those objects or spirits of objects from which the savage apprehends danger, or which in one way or another interfere in his welfare and destiny, became gods in the strict sense of the word and the objects of propitiation; and that religious worship has originated in the instinct of self-preservation, out of which animism has grown up by degrees. He rejects Herbert Spencer's theory of ancestor-worship, except in so far as it forms a branch of the general animistic belief. He maintains, in opposition to Robertson Smith, the theory that religion was born of fear, and holds that that writer's view of a blood covenant between man and the superhuman powers belongs to an advanced stage of religious evolution. The industry with which Mr. Karsten has pursued his studies may be indicated by the fact that his list of authorities contains 230 entries, and includes nearly all that has been written on the subject.

#### SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Jan. 9.—Sir Raymond West, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. Fleet read a paper on the inscription on the relic-vase which was found in 1898 in a ruined stūpa, or memorial mound, at Piprāwā, in the Basti district, United Provinces of Agra and Oude. An ancient Pāli book the 'Mahāparinibbānassutta' tells us that, on the death of Buddha, his corpse was cremated. Everything was consumed, save only the bones. The bones were divided, as relics, into eight portions, and were distributed to various claimants. One portion was allotted to the Sakyas of Kapilavathu on the strength of their claim, "The Blessed One was our chief kinsman." And the Sakyas built, at Kapilavathu, a memorial mound over their share of the relics. It has hitherto been believed that the inscription on the Piprāwā relic-vase stamps the mound in which it was found as the stūpa which was erected by the Sakyas in these circumstances. Mr. Fleet now showed that that interpretation of the record is erroneous. What the record really says is: "This is a deposit of relics of the brethren of the Well-famed One, the kinsmen of Buddha the Blessed One, together with their sisters and their children and wives." And the event with which it is in reality connected is a great massacre of the Sakyas of Kapilavathu which was perpetrated by Vidyābha, King of Sāvātthi, as fully recorded in the Buddhist books. The remains and relics found in the Piprāwā Stūpa are, in fact, the remains and relics of the townspeople of Kapilavathu who were then, with a few exceptions, ruthlessly slaughtered, men, women, and children. And now, for the first time, we see the meaning of the curious nature of the articles (numbering more than seven hundred) which were found in the stūpa along with the inscribed relic-vase. Those articles include women's trinkets and household treasures, children's playthings, and, in short, many a thing unnecessary, if not actually unsuitable, in connexion with any enshrining of the relics of a teacher or a saint, but most appropriate in connexion with what we now see was the real state of the case. The value of the record, in fixing the position of Kapilavathu at or very close to Piprāwā, remains unimpaired. A new point of interest brought out by Mr. Fleet is that the record gives the origin of the tribal name of the people from whom Buddha sprang. The "Kinsmen of Buddha,"

Buddhassa sakiyā, became the tribe, the Sakiyas, and then by contraction the Sakyas, of the traditional literature which afterwards grew up. And from the tribal name which thus originated there came the appellation of Buddha as Sakyamuni, "the Sakya saint," which, so far as definite dates go, is first found in the Rummindē inscription of Asoka, incised 238 years after the death of Buddha. A full exposition of the whole matter—including the proof of the meaning of the text of the record, and the evidence that it is the oldest Indian record yet obtained will be found in Mr. Fleet's article to appear in the January number of the Society's Journal. There are other mounds at Piprāwā and in its neighbourhood which have not yet been examined. It is to be hoped that a judicious selection may be made, and that further explorations may be carried out. There is no reason why the stūpa which was erected by the Sakyas of Kapilavathu over their share of the relics of Buddha should not be found, and identified by some record deposited in it.—A discussion followed, in which Dr. Grierson, Dr. Hoey, Prof. Rapson, and Mr. F. W. Thomas took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 11.—Mr. W. Gowland, V.P., in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read. The following gentlemen were elected: Rev. R. H. Lathbury, Rev. the Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, and Messrs. Horace W. Sanders, M. F. Tweedie, J. MacLehose, and George Marshall.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 17.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. Richard Bentley, President, in the chair.—The Council in their Report stated that the new scheme of lectures and exhibitions had been successfully inaugurated during the year, and that they had appointed Mr. W. Marriott as the lecturer. The work of the Kite Committee had been continued, the special observations being carried out by Mr. G. C. Simpson on board the Mission steamer Queen Alexandra in the North Sea. The number of Fellows is 674, being an increase of 16 on the year.—After the presentation of the Symons Gold Medal to Sir Richard Strachey, the President delivered an address on 'Meteorology in Daily Life,' in which he referred to the increasing interest shown throughout the country in the study of that science, and to the recent advances made in it, more especially in the analysis of the composition of the atmosphere, and in the investigation of the upper currents of the air. He also laid stress on the urgency of safeguarding the water supply, pointing out that in the reign of William the Conqueror there were barely two millions of inhabitants in these islands, and no water then used for sanitation or manufactures, while to-day the population has risen to over forty-two millions, and most of the surface lands have either been drained or built over.—The officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Jan. 12.—Rev. Prof. Skeat in the chair.—A paper by Dr. T. K. Abbott, of Dublin, 'On an Early Latin-English-Basque Dictionary,' was read by Dr. Furnivall. Edward Lhwyd, the Celtic antiquary, 1670-1700, imagined that close affinities existed between Irish and Basque, and seems to have directed the compilation of a Latin-English-Basque dictionary which is among his MSS. in Trinity College, Dublin. The compiler did not know Latin. He took Leizarraga's translation in the dialect of Lower Navarre, of the New Testament (printed 1571), made from the Geneva French Testament, and collated it with the English Authorized Version. So he naturally came to grief. Many of the examples cited will be found in Dr. Abbott's paper in *Notes and Queries* for August 19th last.—Mr. J. W. H. Atkins read 'Some Notes on "The Owl and Nightingale."' The two thirteenth-century MSS. were stated to be independent copies, since the later one, J (MS. Jesus Coll. 29), supplies certain lines which are wanting in C (MS. Cotton Calig. A. ix.). J is also free from certain absurd forms found in C; while I. 1724, inserted in C after I. 1735, is correctly placed in J. A further comparison of the MSS. shows that J is greatly inferior to C, and that its inferiority arises from systematic scribal alteration. J persistently

omits unimportant monosyllabic words, which are not always necessary for the sense, but which the metre requires. In the same MS. the word-order is occasionally varied, not always for the better; and there also occur eight instances of indefensible alteration of verbal flexion. Still more frequently is the diction of C altered; and such rhymes as *manne: barne* (389-90), *leue: teone* (457-8), of J, as contrasted with *manne: banne, leue: reue*, of C, illustrate the nature of these substitutions. With regard to the language, it was suggested that the regularity of the orthography of J is due to the scribal methods already mentioned. Such J rhymes as *hayhte: wrauhite* (105-6), *lifidage: islawe* (1141-2), alongside those of C, *hayte: wrayste, -dage: islawe*, seem to point to a falsification brought about in the course of adapting the original forms (such as those of C) to a certain orthographical system. O.E. *eo* is with one exception self-rhyming: it does not appear to have fallen together as yet with O.E. *e*. Similarly O.E. long *a* and *æ* are self-rhyming, and were therefore possessed of distinct sound-values. In I. 14 *breche* (C) might be retained in preference to *beche* (J). Parallel forms exist in Germanic and Mod. English dialects, and *breche* on the whole seems to suit the context better than *beche*. Spene (165), with loss of *d* after *n*, is not necessarily due to analogy with M.E. *wēne, wēnde*. It more probably represents the beginning of an independent linguistic tendency, the effects of which are frequently found in M.E. and also in Mod. Eng. dialects (S. and S.W.). *Falewi* (456), cf. *iredi* (488): both are due to analogy with O.E. adjectives in *-ig*. On account of the numerous feminine rhymes in the poem (masc.: fem. = 1:3:7)—more numerous than in certain sections of Chaucerian verse—that Chaucerian characteristic need not be due to Italian influence, for no such influence is at work here. It might easily be the mere result of setting English words (with accent on the first syllable) to the iambic metre, for unless the final word of a line were monosyllabic, as a rule a feminine rhyme would be formed. As to the meaning which underlies the poem; it is a debate concerning two distinct types of poets and poetry (cf. ll. 927-8 and 1339). Its ultimate intention is to bring before English readers the merits of the new love-poetry, and, while recalling the virtue of the earlier didactic kind, to advocate the adoption of love as a legitimate theme of the native poetry.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 11.—Prof. A. R. Forsyth, President, in the chair.—Miss Hilda Phoebe Hudson, Mr. W. F. S. Churchill, and the Hon. B. A. W. Russell were elected Members.—The President referred to the loss sustained by the Society by the death of Prof. C. J. Joly, and gave an account of his scientific work.—The following papers were communicated: 'On the Monogeneity of an Algebraic Function,' by Dr. H. F. Baker, 'On the Diffraction of Sound by Large Cylinders,' by Mr. J. W. Nicholson, and 'On the Expression of the so-called Biquaternions and Triquaternions by means of Quaternary Matrices,' by Mr. J. Brill.—Dr. E. W. Hobson made an informal communication 'On the Representation of Functions of Real Variables.'

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL.—Jan. 15.—Mr. Faber, President, in the chair.—Mr. Sidney Lee read a paper on 'An Episode in Anglo-French Bibliography (1610).' After alluding to the numerous English translations from the French during the sixteenth century, Mr. Lee showed that while More's 'Utopia' and some other works originally written in Latin, mostly by Scottish professors, had been translated into French, the only vernacular literary works (as opposed to political manifestoes) which found French translators were those of James I., and for their publication in French the king himself arranged. In 1610, however, Hall's 'Characters' (the first of the numerous imitations of Theophrastus) was translated by the Sieur De Tourvel, only two years after its appearance in London. De Tourvel appears to have been a French agent in England, and some of his letters to Lord Salisbury and to Windebank are preserved in the Record Office. He was a friend of Cotgrave, and a panegyric letter from his pen appears in all the early editions of the dictionary. He seems to have been concerned with the French translations of James I.'s works, and one of his letters complains that his journeys to France with this object had

been left unrewarded. This translation by De Tourvel proved the first of a long series of French versions of Hall's works—some printed at Geneva, others at Paris, the latter being the more interesting, as produced without, and even in spite of, sectarian bias. In 1615 Greene's 'Pandosto' was translated into French, and enjoyed a considerable popularity in France for a century and a half. In 1619 Bacon's essays were published at Paris in a version which was reprinted in 1621 and 1622, and had reached its seventh edition in 1637. The same translator, Baudouin, also brought out a French version of 'The Wisdom of the Ancients' almost simultaneously with its publication in English in London. The chief other works of Bacon also found French translations, and several of his Latin writings appeared in French earlier than in English. Lord Herbert of Cherbury's 'De Veritate' was published in Paris in Latin in 1624, and a French translation appeared in 1636. No English translation has yet been undertaken. In 1624-5 two French versions of Sidney's 'Arcadia' appeared simultaneously, and a lively quarrel ensued between its translators. 'The Man in the Moon,' by Francis Godwin (1638), and 'The World in the Moon' (1638), by Bishop Wilkins, were also translated, and exercised a considerable influence on French literature. Thus the rendering of English literary works in prose into French, which began in 1610, soon established itself as a custom, and in the eighteenth century became a factor of the greatest importance in the development of French thought, though English poetry and English drama attracted but little attention.—Dr. Garnett, Mr. Steele, and Mr. Almack took part in the discussion.

## MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON.** London Institution, 5.—'The Inner Life of the House of Commons,' Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey.  
— Sociological, 8.—'Sociology as an Academic Subject,' Prof. R. M. Wenley.
- TUES.** Royal Institution, 5.—'Impressions of Travel in China and the Far East,' Lecture II., Prof. E. H. Parker.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "The Elimination of Storm-Water from Sewerage Systems" and "The Elimination of Suspended Solids and Colloidal Matters from Sewage."'  
— Anthropological, 8.30.—'Annual Meeting; President's Address, "Copper and its Alloys in Antiquity."'  
**WED.** British Numismatic, 8.—'Coinage at St. David's in the Time of William I., the President; "A Remarkable Penny of Alfred the Great," the Director.  
— Geological, 8.—'The Buttermere and Enderdale Granophyre,' Mr. R. H. Rastall; 'The Igneous and Associated Sedimentary Rocks of Llangynog, Caermarthenshire,' Messrs. T. Crosbie Cantrill and H. H. Thomas.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Planting of Waste Lands for Profit,' Dr. J. Nisbet.
- THURS.** Royal, 4.30.  
— Royal Institution, 5.—'Shakespeare,' Lecture II., Canon Beeding.  
— London Institution, 6.—'Legal History of Trades Unionism,' Mr. M. S. Drucquer, (Travers Lecture).  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Technical Considerations in Electric-Railway Engineering,' Mr. F. W. Carter.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'High-Speed Electric Machinery, with Special Reference to Steam Turbine Machines,' Lecture II., Prof. S. P. Thompson, (Howard Lecture).  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Westminster Hall and Palace,' Mr. W. R. Lethaby.
- FRI.** Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Prince of Wales Pier, Falmouth,' Mr. T. R. Grignon; 'Ferro-Concrete Pier at Portland,' Mr. H. O. H. Etheridge, (Students' Meeting).  
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Walter Pater,' Mr. A. C. Benson.
- SAT.** Mathematical, 3.—'Annual Meeting.'  
— Royal Institution, 3.—'The Church in France,' Lecture II., Mr. J. E. C. Bodley.

## Science Gossip.

THE death occurred suddenly on Sunday last, in Pimlico, of Dr. Hermann Johann Sprengel, a scientific writer of note, who discovered the value of lyddite as a powerful explosive. Dr. Sprengel was born near Hanover, and had his education in Germany, but settled in London in 1862.

A NEW small planet was discovered photographically by Prof. Max Wolf at the Königstuhl Observatory, Heidelberg, on the 27th ult. Amongst those registered there by Herr Kopff on the same night was one which had been discovered visually by Mr. J. H. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass., on the night of December 5th.

DR. STRÖMGREN publishes in No. 4065 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a continuation of his ephemeris of Giacobini's comet (c, 1905). After passing its perihelion early next week, it will probably be visible to the naked eye in the evening, situated in the south-western part of the constellation Capricornus, so that it will be low in the heavens as seen in any part of Europe.

## FINE ARTS

## THE OLD MASTERS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE.

(Second Notice.)

THE second room at Burlington House is mainly devoted to Victorian art. Wilkie is seen at his best in a brilliant *pastiche* of Teniers, *Sheep-washing* (No. 47), and as a general imitator of the Dutch in an exquisite composition, *The Errand Boy* (37). His more original style of genre, seen in *The Rabbit on the Wall* (68), is incomparably less artistic. The curious failure of the sense of fine colour and rich tone which befell artists in the first half of the nineteenth century is manifest in the dull accomplishment of Herring, Webster, Stark, and Vincent; while the abysmal depths to which artistic intelligence sank are seen in Sir E. Landseer's *Cat's-paw* (50). Perhaps the most novel picture, though by no means the best, in this room is the Hilton, *Portraits of Mrs. de Wint and her Daughter* (62). This is handled with a mastery of the brush which still recalls Raeburn, but the pink-and-white flesh and the blankness of the design already prepare the way for the later Millais and Mr. James Sant.

It is a relief to hasten to the third gallery, dominated as it is by Reynolds's triumphant portrait of Dr. John Ash (73). It is one of those splendid compositions, at once simple and rich, which show that Reynolds had acquired a greater command of artistic resource, and used it with a more unerring taste, than any other British painter. This is worthy almost of Titian or Rubens, and scarcely another portrait painter can lay claim to have given so much pictorial splendour to the subject. The building-up of the design upon a diagonal line is masterly in its art and in the subtle concealment thereof; and the colour-scheme is wrought out with such unity that one is conscious not so much of colours, rich though they are, as of colour. Reynolds's own portrait of himself (86) is another masterpiece of perfectly unified handling, and here again the colour becomes entirely elusive, so that, while one has an impression of intensity and richness, one could scarcely name a single tint. The sumptuous portrait group of Jane, Countess of Harrington, and her Two Sons (87), is pitched in a different key, more obvious in its effects, and for once Reynolds seems to have sacrificed distinction of style to a vivid impression of life in the head of the Countess. He redeems himself from this charge in the delicately refined portrait of Miss McGill (89), where French rather than Italian or Flemish influences seem to prevail. Of great interest as *portraits d'apparat* are the two gigantic canvases of George III. and Queen Charlotte (82 and 84), which are, we believe, the result of Reynolds's refusal to continue his office of President of the Academy unless he was at least once called upon to paint its royal patrons. In spite of their magnificence and the extraordinary technical skill they display, they are uninspired and laboured productions, and might well justify the king in preferring Gainsborough's more spontaneous attitude.

Of the Gainsboroughs in this room, and indeed in the whole exhibition, the finest is Col. Shuttleworth's portrait of *Giardini* (78). It is one of the purest and most perfect expressions of Gainsborough's genius. The gesture of the hands and the play of the features have the momentariness of life itself; the colour, with its daring scarlet and pale luminous flesh with bluish shadows,

is extraordinarily happy. Everything in the picture is right, but it is the rightness of instinct, and not of calculation; and it is expressed with so delicate, rapid, and fluttering a touch that one feels as though the painter had only to think the vision, and it was there upon the canvas; hands, brushes, and paints seem tools too clumsy for such a result. Very different, much less seductive, but noble and sincere none the less, is Mr. Fairfax Murray's Gainsborough of *Thomas Haviland* (91), an earlier, more careful work, but showing already in the hands Gainsborough's tremulous certainty of touch. The Duke of Rutland's landscape, *The Woodcutter's Home* (95), in spite of certain exquisite passages in the figures and in the extreme distance, is too coppery in tone to please altogether.

The post of honour at this end of the gallery is given to an early copy of Van Dyck's portrait of *The Duke of Richmond*. The original, which belonged to Lord Methuen is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The present version, though quite respectable as a copy, can hardly claim anything of Van Dyck's handiwork. On the other hand, Col. Warde's *St. Sebastian* (97)—hitherto, we believe, unknown to connoisseurs—is an interesting early attempt at a subject which fascinated the artist. In this he has not arrived at an entirely satisfactory disposition of the figures. The horseman to the right is scarcely a part of the composition, and seems drawn with uncertainty for that reason. On the other hand, there are passages—such as the gaily dressed negro boy with the sheaf of arrows and the reflection of the white cloth in the executioner's armour—which are painted with intense delight and certainty of effect. But of all the Van Dycks here the quite early portrait of *Snyders's Wife* (104) is the finest. Indeed, it ranks high among all the works of this period. The cold grey colour-scheme, with its inky distance and slaty curtain, is as original as it is perfect, and against this the flesh tells with a relief and luminosity that are marvellous. The near neighbourhood of a very fine Dobson, *Portraits of Sir C. Cotterell, W. Dobson, and Sir Balthazar Gerbier* (105), raises some interesting points of comparison. No doubt Van Dyck himself had lost, by the time Dobson was under him, something of the full force and intensity of his early manner; but with Dobson everything is still further smoothed down: the drawing becomes more stylistic, and the modelling, even, polished and unaccented. But for all that Dobson's is a fine picture, painted with careful taste and a manly sense of character.

We have only alluded in passing to the great Franz Hals which hangs on this wall. It is described as a *Portrait Group of the Painter and his Family* (102). The man's face is certainly like Hals as seen in the Amsterdam picture of himself and his second wife, but the likeness is by no means absolute. The woman in Col. Warde's picture is evidently not the Lysbeth Reyniers of the Amsterdam picture, so that, if this picture is of Hals and his family, she must be the first wife. But this makes it clear that the picture cannot properly be called Hals's family. Hals married his first wife, Anneke Hermansz, in 1611, and she died in 1616, so that the son born in the first year could not possibly in his mother's lifetime have attained the age here represented. On the whole, then, we must decide that, in spite of a certain likeness in the man's face to Hals himself, another title must be found for this remarkable picture. The canvas has at one time been folded in half, and has suffered considerably in the central portion; but otherwise it is a magnificent



example of Hals's handling at its boldest. The splendid assurance and the certainty with which the simplest means are made to convey so vivid and intense a presentment are admirable; so, too, are the daring economy of colour on so large a scale, and the genuinely humorous and naive interpretation of life. But the picture fails to please entirely as a composition. The figures—each excellent by itself—are related with too little art for the picture to have great decorative charm, and the marvellous success in mere verisimilitude appears too slight a motive to justify this grand scale.

Before leaving this gallery to treat in a subsequent article of the more modern painters, we must notice the Earl of Darnley's Jordans, a portrait of *The Artist's Wife* (103). The man behind is somewhat feebly modelled, but the woman's figure—painted in variations upon scarlet and with large aggressive modelling—gives the measure of Jordans's very individual talent. It would not have been such as it is without Rubens; still, it is no mere adaptation, but another vision which Rubens could not himself have conceived. If, as we believe, the *Lady with a Dog* (99) is also by Jordans, he was not always so well able to assert himself against the pervading influence of his greater rival.

#### ACADEMICIANS AT THE CARFAX GALLERY.

THE announcement that the Carfax Gallery, hitherto associated with the younger school of English painting, had invited members of the Royal Academy to exhibit on its walls, has aroused no little curiosity, further piqued by the simultaneous report that the painters of the New English Art Club and others who are, so to speak, "of the Opposition" are to have their work hung at Messrs. Agnew's. The latter show has been postponed; but the Carfax Gallery has already opened its doors. We do not know that the Gallery is to be congratulated on what many will think a desertion of its colours. But the Academicians can congratulate themselves on being seen really to advantage, instead of in the jostling crowd and glare of Burlington House. Here the pictures have elbow-room and pleasant relief in a well-chosen background of quiet colour. Yet the effect of the collection is not striking. It is true that it does not represent the utmost of which the present members of the Academy are capable, and Mr. Orchardson is absent. But it reflects in small the general atmosphere of the regular Academy exhibition, its variety and incoherence of aim and method.

What does the Academy stand for? What tradition does it uphold? What does it inculcate on its students? A visit to the Carfax Gallery ought to enable one to find some answer to these questions; but we fear they remain purely rhetorical. Some traces of a tradition linger in the work of Mr. Sant, who sends a picture called *A Fair Disputant* (No. 13). The hands and parts of the dress are finely painted, and we find delicacy and expressiveness both in the drawing and in the handling of the pigment; but the face is uninteresting. Next to this hangs a study of two children reading by firelight (19), by Mr. Bramley. The paint is laid on frankly and directly—that is, with entire sacrifice of luminosity. It is undeniably clever, and some years ago such work could have been called novel, though now it has a "day before yesterday" air. The Royal Academy may pride itself on its enlightened liberality in encouraging modern phases and advanced movements;

but unfortunately its efforts to catch up with popular opinion are nearly always belated. It would earn much more respect if, instead of making what appear to be more or less unwilling concessions to outside movements, now in one direction and now in another, it moved on a line of its own. We would rather see it given over to academic art, capable of being reproached for the academic weaknesses of dryness, austerity, and coldness, if it fostered the academic insistence on strenuous discipline and severity of draughtsmanship. Whistler disliked the art of Ingres; yet he wished he had been his pupil, he felt how much that severe training would have strengthened him. But even more than such discipline we should welcome a devotion to the principles upheld by the Academy's first and greatest President. The artist who reigns in Sir Joshua's place contributes a water-colour of *Bamborough Castle* (6). It would be unfair to judge this as if it were an important work; but undeniably it would have shocked Reynolds, for it contravenes his habitual precept to concentrate severely on essentials, and avoid that "high finishing of the parts" which, as he says, so far from being really conscientious, can be done "in ease and laziness." The Castle on its seamed crags is a magnificent subject. Cotman's small etching proves how impressive it can be made. Sir Edward Poynter's treatment is different. The Castle itself is in a background of veiled atmosphere, and one carries away an impression chiefly of red-roofed barns and cows in a meadow. The bold disdain of conventional perspective in these roofs, which recede in beautiful parallel, is a welcome touch of vivacity in a drawing which, it must be confessed, inclines to tameness.

Under this hangs what is probably the best thing in the room, a small portrait group (7)—not a recent work—by Sir Laurence Alma Tadema. Great subtlety and quiet skill are shown in the modelling of these heads in luminous shadow, their eyes fixed on the picture before them, of which the spectator sees the back. Yet here again the evenness of finish all over the painting prevents the real charm of the picture from telling as it ought. Emphasis, fire, concentration; something expressed at the cost of a sacrifice, but expressed with passion and conviction—this is what one looks for in the work of artists who claim to be leaders; but this is what is painfully lacking from the typical Royal Academy picture of to-day. Hence the vigour and dash of Mr. Sargent's sketch of a Venetian interior (17) are indeed refreshing. It is a pity that Mr. Parsons's landscape (8)—so thorough and admirable up to a certain point—has not just the extra gust of energy to make it a fine picture. Of Mr. Leader and Mr. MacWhirter it is unnecessary to speak; they follow their chosen ideals with unswerving loyalty.

Mr. Solomon is an able draughtsman and an accomplished handler of paint; but he, too, might learn from Reynolds some of the reasons why he fails in imaginative subjects. His *Psyche* (15) is a clever painting of a nude figure; but in an ideal subject we demand infinitely more. Forms and features that suggest only a pretty model, quite out of relation with the attempt at imaginative background, the light of common day (as it comes into the studio)—these have no power to carry us into the world where *Psyche* lives. To think for the briefest moment of Watts's picture is to feel a kind of indignation that *Psyche*—one of the most adorable creations of the human mind, *l'anima semplicita che sa nulla*—should be handled so cheaply. Sir W. B. Richmond

has been better advised in his treatment of the legend of *Phaethon* (1). He has made *Phaethon* himself an insignificant figure, and painted a vision of earth and (we suppose) moon rolling among clouds, while the white horses of the sun-chariot stagger and stumble in the blue above. Sir William Richmond's work would always be more enjoyable if we did not feel its derivative nature. In gravity of mood and dignity of design his two upright Assisi landscapes (23 and 26) are, however, among the best things in the room. Mr. Clausen sends four contributions of various dates and manners—none of them really adequate to represent his talent, but all good and the work of a serious artist. Another of the strongest artists of the present Academy, Mr. Swan, is also not at all typically represented by his *Mole-Catchers* (35). Mr. Hubert von Herkomer sends a brilliant Spanish study (33); Mr. Wyllie an ugly Pool of London subject; Mr. Napier Hemy two water-colours which look like oils; and Mr. Frith an oil (30) which looks like a highly finished water-colour. Mr. Gow's largish canvas of a trivial incident (10); Mr. Macbeth's most adequate illustration of an absurdly sentimental drawing-room song (9); Mr. Solomon's admirable stage "super," labelled *St. George* (21); and the rich streaks of colour in Mr. Hacker's thoroughly decadent *La Cigale* (4) attract attention, and should prove popular.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Numismatic Society,  
43, Bedford Square, W.C.

In your issue of the 6th inst. under this heading you say:—

"We regret to find that in our notice of *The British Numismatic Journal*, on December 23rd, relying on the statements there made, some misconceptions and misstatements were inadvertently admitted, which may have conveyed to our readers a wrong impression with regard to the honour and efficiency of the staff of the Coin Department of the British Museum."

As the writer of the article in *The British Numismatic Journal* referred to, I should be obliged if you or the Department will say what statements it contains which could lead to either misconception or misstatement. I am at a loss to understand any such suggestions, as each and every of my criticisms were based on the authority of the officials of the Coin Department themselves, as testified by (1) their writings, (2) their publications, (3) their replies to my inquiries, (4) their information supplied to the Blue-books. If, therefore, they will specify any alleged inaccuracy on my part, I will vouch it by quoting my authority.

P. CARLYON-BRITTON.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

YESTERDAY and to-day was the private view of an exhibition of water-colour drawings of 'Gardens' by Mr. George S. Elgood at the Fine-Art Society's rooms.

THE private view of the eleventh annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters takes place to-day at the Modern Gallery, New Bond Street. The exhibition will be open to the public from Monday next to February 24th.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers Miss Ethel Stewart was elected an Associate.

IN connexion with the exhibition of the Staats Forbes collection of Millet drawings now being held at the Leicester Galleries, Mr. Heinemann announces a volume of fifty facsimile reproductions of Millet's drawings. The edition is limited to 300 copies, and will be published in the spring.

THE new Foreign Associates of the Fine-Art section of the Académie Royale of Belgium are MM. Jean Paul Laurens, H. Mesdag, Rodin, and Sir Aston Webb.

AN interesting discovery has just been made in Paris—a series of 85 copperplates by Rembrandt, including such important ones as 'The Descent from the Cross,' 'The Resurrection of Lazarus,' 'The Death of the Virgin,' 'Dr. Faust,' &c. Out of the collection 45 have been found to be in perfect condition. It has been presented to the Ryks Museum by the proprietors of *L'Artiste*, but a limited number (100) of examples on Japanese paper will be offered for subscription at 1,000fr. per album. The collection is said to have belonged to Mariette, who was "Contrôleur Général de la Grande Chancellerie de France" and a collector and author. He died in 1774; but we have not found any entry in his sale of 1768, nor in either of the sales in the year after his death, to correspond with these copperplates. Their history will probably be fully discussed in the preface which will accompany the above-mentioned limited issue of the reprint.

THE existence of several almost unknown drawings by Fragonard is reported. In the library of the Faculté de Médecine at Montpellier there are seven drawings by this artist—six in red chalks and one in bistre. The public library at Besançon contains over thirty drawings by Fragonard, bequeathed in 1819 by the artist's friend the architect Paris. Some of these were probably intended for illustrations to La Fontaine's 'Contes,' and they will for the first time be exhibited to the public, with other drawings by artists of the eighteenth century, at the forthcoming Exposition Rétrospective des Arts Comtois, to be held at Besançon under the direction of MM. Georges Berger and Henri Bouchot.

THE Metropolitan Museum of New York, which is showing an enterprise very different from the apathy of our own authorities, has just secured M. Léon Lhermitte's picture 'Chez les Humbles,' which figured in last year's show of the Société Nationale.

## MUSIC

### LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA IN PARIS.

THE second London Symphony Concert at the Châtelet Theatre on Friday, the 12th inst., attracted a very large audience, and the programme gave far better opportunities to the Leeds singers. It opened with Berlioz's 'Benvenuto Cellini' Overture, given under the direction of M. Édouard Colonne, who is in strong sympathy with the music of the great French master; and at the close not only the audience, but also the orchestra, gave him a special welcome. 'The Challenge of Thor,' from Sir Edward Elgar's 'King Olaf,' though well sung, was scarcely impressive; it was only a brief excerpt, and moreover it does not represent the composer at his later and stronger period. The difficulty of selecting anything from 'The Dream of Gerontius' or from 'The Apostles' is, however, self-evident. On

the other hand, the three movements—'Querens Me,' 'Lacrymosa,' and 'Offertorium'—from Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's 'Requiem' gave a fair idea of the composer's recent art-work. The chorus and the soloists—Miss Perceval Allen, Madame Marie Brema, and Messrs. John Coates and Plunket Greene—were all (and very naturally) determined to render justice, so far as lay in their power, to the composer's work. French critics cannot fail to recognize the masterly writing, but it will be curious to hear what they think of Sir Charles Stanford's music, which in its sedateness is so different from that of French composers. We shall hope next week to quote from one or two notices by well-known French critics. The 'Sanctus' from Bach's B minor Mass was superbly sung, yet, owing to the drawback mentioned last week, the choral singing seemed shorn of some of its brilliancy and power; the performance, however, evidently gave high satisfaction. After a short pause came Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, and the three instrumental movements proved a triumph for the orchestra; the rendering of the Scherzo was particularly fine. A French musician with whom we conversed after the concert was specially pleased with Sir Charles's tempo for the slow movement; the French conductors, he inferred, made of the movement a "linked sweetness long drawn out." The choral part was very good, the high and long-held A of the sopranos being remarkably firm in tone. The soloists were the same as in the 'Requiem.' After the symphony 'La Marseillaise' was sung, followed by 'God save the King.' Then there was hurrahing and frantic applause—for some time, indeed, the excitement was intense. It was gratifying to find that the bold step on the part of the London Symphony Orchestra was so successful. The demonstrations of approval should not, however, be misunderstood; a great part was obviously intended for the fine playing and the fine singing.

It remains to be seen how far the exhibition of British musical art was appreciated by the public and the critics. The programmes were not all that could be desired; but, let us add, there were many practical difficulties, and moreover there was evidently a desire to introduce as many British names as possible into the programmes. *Le Ménestrel* of January 14th, in a sympathetic notice of the first concert, says: "We cannot quite understand why works like Saint-Saëns's 'Phaeton,' Strauss's 'Don Juan,' and the 'Meistersinger' and 'Cellini' Overtures figured in the programmes." The reason, however, is simple: the London Symphony Orchestra of course wished to show what they were capable of doing. We have spoken about the disadvantage at which the choir was heard; but the orchestral players, though in front, were all on a level, whereas M. Colonne's orchestra is arranged in tiers, whereby much more sonorous effect is obtained.

### Musical Gossip.

'BLUEBELL,' which is now being given at the Aldwych, was spoken of in our dramatic column, when it was produced in 1901, as one of the prettiest of Christmas entertainments. We wish to say a word about the music, which, if in one or two places not far removed from the commonplace, is as a rule refined and very daintily scored. There really seems a genuine attempt in it to rise above the ordinary dance rhythms prevalent in musical comedy.

A PAPER read at the Lowestoft conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians aroused interest and provoked discussion. Dr. F. J. Sawyer's subject was 'Modern Harmony as exemplified in the Works of Elgar, Strauss, and Debussy,' three prominent men, "all earnestly desirous of advancing our great art, which can never stand still." He reminded those who scoff at modern music of Ruskin's saying, "The gibes of one generation are the seeds from which spring the praises of the next"; but Dr. Cummings in the discussion quoted Sir Edward Poynter, who, in a lecture recently delivered at the Royal Academy of Art, advised his hearers "not to be misled by eccentricity." It is certainly well to keep abreast of the times, but not to be carried away by mere novelty; and, like some, to look upon the masters of the past as little more than stepping-stones leading to the mixed art of the present day.

AN interesting paper was read by Mr. Clifford Edgar before the members of the Musical Association last Tuesday. It was entitled 'Mozart's Early Efforts in Opera,' and illustrations, instrumental and vocal, were given from works known only by name to many musicians.

THE Nora Clench Quartet announces a series of six chamber concerts at the Bechstein Hall on the evenings of February 5th and 19th, March 5th, 19th, and 27th, and April 6th. The scheme includes, in addition to various standard classical works, quartets by Hugo Wolf and Debussy, Sir Charles V. Stanford's Pianoforte Quintet in D minor, and Mr. Josef Holbrooke's Quintet for horn and strings.

A VOCAL RECITAL, given at the Erard Rooms in Paris on the 11th inst., deserves a word of mention. The artists were Madame Marie Brema, Miss Rose Ettinger, and Messrs. John Coates and Francis Braun. The programme was of exceptional merit, and the artists met with great and deserved success, especially Mr. John Coates, who sang in Paris for the first time.

MOZART is being specially honoured at Ratisbon this week. The 'Zauberflöte' was announced for yesterday, 'Don Juan' is to be given to-day, and 'Figaro' to-morrow, by members of the Munich, Vienna, and Dresden court opera-houses respectively. Generalmusikdirektor Mottl has been invited to conduct all three performances. The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* notes the fact that the birth-house of Schikaneder, who wrote the libretto of the 'Zauberflöte,' is still standing in Ratisbon.

MADAME WANDA LANDOWSKA, the celebrated performer on the harpsichord, gave a recital at Vienna last month with the following original and attractive title: 'Pastoral Music of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries.'

WE learn with deep regret of the death of Lady Bridge, wife of Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of Westminster Abbey.

THE *Tägliche Rundschau* recently published three hitherto unknown letters from Richard Wagner to Ferdinand Laube. The latter had taken Wagner under his protection in early days, and had written in the *Zeitung für die elegante Welt* a highly favourable notice of Wagner's symphony produced at Leipzig in 1833. For years they were on very friendly terms, as the first two of the above-named letters show. But a scathing criticism by Laube of the 'Meistersinger' put a sudden end to the friendship. The last letter, written from Lucerne, runs as follows:—

DEAR LAUBE! I should feel greatly obliged to you if you would use your influence at the Leipzig